

A late Voyage

The commodities that
come out of
Cambaya.

Great Ordnance made
in peeces, and
yet seruicible.

thereof they make spones and other vessells for meate, in
such wise that there is no parte thereof throwne away or
cast to the fire: when these Mats be graine they are full of an
excellent swete water to drinke, and if a man be thirsty with
the liquour of one of the mats, he may satisfie himselfe: and as
this Mat ripeth, the liquour thereof turneth all to kernell.
There goeth out of Chiawle for Mallaca, for the Indies, for
Maca, for Portingale, for the coastes of Mallendy, for Or-
mus, as it were an infinite number and quantitie of goods
and marchandize that come out of the kingdom of Cambaia,
as cloth of Bumbast white, painted, printed, great quantitie
of Indico, Opinione, Gotone, Silke of euery sorte, great
stoze of borafo in Pasta, great stoze of Fetida, great stoze of
Iron, Coyne, & other marchandize. The More king Zama-
laco is of great power, as one that at neede may commaund
and hath in his campe two hundred thousand men of warre,
and hath great stoze of Artillerie, some of them made in peeces
which for their greatnes they cannot be carried to and
fro: yet although they be made in peeces, they are so commodious
that they worke with them meruelous well, whose
shotte is of stone, and there hath bene of that shot sent vnto
the king of Portingale for the varietie of the thing. The citie
where the king Zamallaco hath his being, is within the
land of Chiawle, 7. or 8. dayes iorney, which citie is called
Abneger. 70. miles from Chiawle, towards the Indies is
the porte of Dabull, a Hauen of the king Zamallaco, from
thence to Goa is 150. miles.

Goa.

The cheefest
place the
Portingales
haue in the
Indies.

GOa is the principallest citie that the portingales haue
in the Indies, wherein the Miseroye with his royall
court is resident, and is in an Island which may be in
circuit 25. or 30. miles: and the citie with his boroughs
is resonable bigge, and for a citie of the Indies it is resonable
saye, but the Island is farre more sayzer: for it is as it
were full of goodly gardens, replenished with diuers trees
with

My Family Sackwood

Wilmington, N. C. 1860

My dear Mother

I have just received

your letter of the 10th

and am glad to hear

from you. I am well

and hope you are the same.

I have not much news

to write at present.

I am, dear Mother,

Very affectionately,

Your son,

Wm. Sackwood

P. S. I have not

time to write more

at present.

I am, dear Mother,

Very affectionately,

Your son,

Wm. Sackwood



P.
THE
Voyage and Trauaile:

OF M. CÆSAR FREDERICK, *Federici*

MERCHANT OF VENICE, INTO

the East India, the Indies, and beyond

Voyage ^{the Indies.} and Travaile.

Wherein are contained very pleasant and
rare matters, with the customes and rites
of those Countreies.

ALSO, HEEREIN ARE DISCOVERED
the Merchandises and commodities of those Countreies, aswell
the aboundaunce of Goulde and Silver, as Spices,
Drugges, Pearles, and other
Jewelles.

Written at Sea in the *HERCVLES*
of London: comming from *Turkie*, the 25. of March 1588.
For the profitable instruction of Merchants and all other
travellers for their better direction and knowledge
of those Countreies.

Out of Italian, by T Hickok



AT LONDON,
Printed by RICHARD FONES
and EDWARD WHITE,

Cost 117. 18. Iunij. 1588.

1664.
1588.

96.
1664

The voyage and Travails



TO THE RIGHT HO-
nourable, CHARLES, Lord Ho-
ward, Baron of *Effingham*, Knight
of the most Noble order of the Garter,
Lorde high Admirall of England, and one of her Ma-
iesties most Honourable priuie Counsaile : Thomas Hickock,
wisheth long life in good health, with much en-
crease of Honour, and all happy
successe.



Having (Right Honourable) long
time purposed, to put somewhat
in practize that I might present
to your honourable view, the
weaknesse of my abilitie hath
hitherto holden mee in doubt,
whither I were best, by writing
to shew my good wil, or by stay-
ing my penne to conceale the same. But being at Sea
in March last in the *Hercules* of London, I resolved to
take in hand the translating of this little worke out of
Italian into English, as well in regarde of the new-
nesse therof, being neuer printed before that time : as
also for the rarenesse of the subiect and matter it treat-
eth off, and the commoditie that Merchants and o-
ther my Cuntrymen may reape by it. And hauing fini-
shed the same, presuming more vpon your honoura-
ble curtesie, then vpon the worthinesse of so small a
woorke, and hoping of your honourable fauour for

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

the defence therof, I am bolde in all humble and duti-
full sort to present the same to your honourable viewe
and protection, not as a thing worthy the patronage
of so honorable a personage as your honour is, but as
a token of my dutifull affection and bounden duty to
your Lordship: beseeching you therefore to vouchsafe
of the same with so good a will as I present it vnto
you. And so most humbly I take my leaue, beseeching
the almightie to blesse and prosper you in all your
honourable enterprises, to the good liking
of her Maiesty, and profite of
the Common-
weale,

Your Honours most humble and ready at command,

Thomas Hickock.



Cesar Frederick to the Reader.

Hauing (Gentle Reader) for the space of eightene yeeres continually coasted & traualled as it were, all the East Indies, and many other countreyes beyonde the Indies, wherein I haue had both good and yll successe, in my trauels: I haue seen & vnderstood many things worthy the noting, and to bee knowne to all the world: the which were neuer as yet written of any, I thought it good (seeing the almightie had giuen mee grace, after so long perilles in passing such a long voyage,) to returne into my owne Country, the noble Citie of Venice, I say, I thought it good, as breiefely as I could, to write and set foorth this voiage made by mee, with the inuicellous things I haue seene in my trauels in the Indies. The mightie Princes that gouern those Cuntreys, Their Religion, and faith that they haue, the rytes and customes which they vse, and liue by, of the diuers successe that hapned vnto me, and howe many of these conntreys are abounding with spices, drugs, and Jewels, giuing also profitable aduertisement, to all those that haue a desire to make such a voyage. And because that the whole world may more commodiously reioice at this my trauell: I haue caused it to bee printed in this order, and nowe I present it vnto you (Gentle and louing Readers). to whome for the varieties of thinges herein conteined, I hope that it shall bee with great delight receiued, and thus
God of his goodnesse keepe you.

(..)

¶ To the courteous Reader.



Being at Sea (Gentle and friendly Reader) in this my last voyage to Tripoly, in Anno. 1587. This little Booke of M. Caesar Fredericks (Merchant of Venice) comming into my handes: which when I had read it ouer, I was desirous to translate the same out of Italian into our vulgar tongue. In which Booke (Gentle Reader) thou must not looke for a garden of sweete English Roses, (meaning pleasant English termes,) but thou shalt finde bancks full of Sauory, for I haue not beene a Scholler (brought up to write fine Schoole-termes,) but haue simplie followed the Authors sence in that phraze of speech that we commonly vse: In which Booke, (if thou readeest it through), thou shalt find good sauour to thy selfe, and profite to thy Countrie. And as the author was in traueling these Countries eightene yeres, and got great benefite in them with a small stocke: so mayest thou if thou wilt trauell those Countries, and get great gaine as he did. For why? the way is layde open before thee, and as thou readeest, consider with thy selfe, that he which looketh on a Iewell, perceiueth not at once all the fautes in it: but when many eyes haue the same, some findeth one fault, and some another, so that the blemishes cannot be hid. So (Gentle Reader) thou mayest see that in this worke which I coulde not see: wherein, if thou finde a blemish in this my simple worke, I pray thee hartily couer the same with the shadowe of Patience, or else friendly correct the same: and not rashly to iudge or contemne the paines of a willing minde, so shall I be encouraged to take the like paines in another. Thus I refer to the Epistle of the author, wherein thou shalt vnderstande the effect of this booke, and all the trauals that he tooke in those Countries: read (I say) & then iudge of the matter, according to thy good discretion. Thus I leaue thee to the tuition of the almighty: who euer keepe thee in health, and giue thee in the Lorde thy owne hearts desire.

T. Hickock.

A voyage to the East *Indies*, and beyond the Indies. &c.

I



In the yeere of our Lozde God. 1563, I Caesar Frederick, being in Venice, and very desirous to see the East partes of the worlde, I shipped my selfe in a shippe called the Gradaige of Venice with certaine merchandise, gouerned by M. Iacamo Vatica, which was bound to Cypris with his ship, with whome I went, and when wee were arriued in Cipris, I left that ship and went in a lesser to Tripoly in Soria, where I stayde a while. Afterward I tooke my iourney to Alexo, & there I acquainted my selfe with merchantes of Armenia and Moores: that were Merchants, and consozted to go with them to Ormus, and we departed from Alepo, and in two dayes iourney and a halfe, we came to a Citie called Bir.

The Authors
going from
Venice to Ci-
pris and Tri-
polye.

Of the Citie of B I R.



IR is a small citie verie scarce of all maner of victuals, and neere vnto the walls of the city runneth the riuer of Euphrates, in this citie the merchants deuide themselves into companies, according to their merchandice y they haue, & there either they buy or make a boat to carie them & their goods to Babylon, downe the riuer Euphrates, with charge of a merchant and mariners to conduct the boat in the voiage: these boats are in a manner flat bot- tomed, yet they be verie strong: and for all that they are so strong, they will serue but for one voiage. They are made according to the sholdnes of the riuer, because that the riuer is in many places ful of great stones, which doth greatly hinder and trouble those that go down the riuer. These boats serue but for one voiage downe the riuer vnto a village called Feluchia, because it is impossible to bring them vp the riuer backe againe. At Feluchia the merchants plucke their boates

The Riuer
Euphrates.

Feluchia a
small Citie in
Euphrates.

A late Voyage

Mosule.

The Arabian
theeves are in
number like
to Antes.

in peeces, or else sell them for a small price, for that at Bir they colt the merchants forty or fiftie chickens apiece, and they sell them at Feluchia for 7 or 8 chickens a pece, because that when the merchants return from Babylon backe again if they haue merchandise or goods that oweth custome: then they make their returne in fortye dayes through the wildernesse, passing that way with a great deale lesser charges then the other way. And if they haue not merchandise that oweth custome, then they goe by the way of Mosule, where it costeth them great charges both the Carauan and company, from Bir where the merchantes imbarke them selues to Feluchia ouer against Babylon, if the riuer haue good store of Water, they shall make their voyage in fifteene or eightene daies downe the Riuer, and if the Water be lowe, and it haue not rained, then it is much trouble, and it will bee fortye or fiftie dayes iourney downe, because that when the barkes strike on the stones that be in the Riuer, then they must unlade them, which is great trouble, and then lade them againe, when they haue mended their boat: therefore it is not necessarie, neither doe the merchants goe with one boate alone, but two or three, that if one boate split and bee lost with striking on the sholdes, they may haue another redy to take in their goods, until such time as they haue mended the broken boate, and if they drawe the broken boate a land to mend her, it is harde to defend her in the night, from the great multitude of Arabians y wil come downe there to rob you & in the riuers euery night, whē you make fast your boat to the bankside, you must keepe good watch against the Arabians which are theeves in number like to ants, yet whē they come to rob, they wil not kil, but steal & run away hard, gubushes is a very good weapen against thē, for y they stand greatly in feare of the shot, & as you passe the riuer Euphrates, from Bir to Feluchia there is certaine places which you must passe by, where you pay custome certain madines vpon a bale, which custome is belonging to the son of Aborise king of the Arabians and desert, and hath certain Cities and villages, on the riuer Euphrates,

Felu-

Feluchia and Babilon.

Feluchia is a village where they that come from Bir do
unbarke themselves and unlade their goods, and it is
distant from Babilon a daies iorney & a halfe by land:

Babilon is no great Cittie, but it is very populous, and
of great trade of Strangers because it is a great through
fare, for Persia, Turkia, and Arabia: and verie oftentimes
there goeth out fro thence Carauans into diuers countries:
and the citie is verie copious of victuals, which cometh out
of Armenia downe the river of Tigris, on certaine Zatta-
res or Raffes made of blowne hides or skins called Vtrij.
This river Tigris doth wash the walles of the citie, these
Raffes are bound fast together, and then they lay boards on
the aforesaid blowne skins, and on the boards they lade the
commodities, & so come they to Babilon where they unlade
thē, & being unladen, they let out the winde out of the skins,
and lade them on Cammels to make another voyage. This
Cittie of Babilon is scituate in the kingdome of Persia, but
now gouerned by the Turkes: On the other side of the river
towards Arabia, ouer against the citie, there is a faire place
or towne, and in it a faire Bazarro for Merchants, with ve-
rie manie lodges, where the greatest part of the Merchants
Strangers which come to Babilon doe lye with their mer-
chandize. The passing ouer Tigris from Babilon to this Bo-
rough is ouer a long brydge made of boates chained together
with great chaines: prouided, that when the river waxeth
great with the aboundance of raine & falleth, then they open
the brydge in the middle, where the one halfe of the brydge fal-
leth to the walles of Babilon, and the other to the brynkes of
this borough, on the other side of the river: & as long as the
brydge is open, they passe the river in small boates, with great
danger because of the smalnes of the boates, and the ouerla-
ding of them, that with the fiercenes of the streame they be
ouerthrowne, or els the streame doth carrie them auate, so
that by this meanes, many people are lost and drowned: this
waye by prose I haue many times sene.

The old Ba-
bylon hath
great trade
with Mer-
chants still.

Raffes made
of blowen
hides, to carie
victuals to
Babilon.

A prettie
deuice.

A bridge
made of
boates.

A late Voyage

Of the Tower of Babilon.

The Tower
of Babel of
ancient me-
mory.

These bricks
be in thick-
nes 6 or 7, in-
ches & a foote
and a halfe
square, seen e
by our owne
countrey men
whome I
knowe.

A thing
wonderfull,

The Tower of Nembroth or Babel is situate on y^e side
of Tigris that Arabia is, and in a very greate plaine
distant from Babilon 7. or 8. miles: which town is rui-
nated on every side, and with the falling of it there is
made a great Mountaine: so that it hath no forme at all, yet
there is a great parte of it standing, which is compassed and
almost couered with the aforesaid fallings: this Tower was
builded and made of sower square Bricks, which Bricks
were made of earth, and dyed in the Sun in maner & forme
following: first they laid a lay of Bricks, the a Mat made of
Canes, square as the Bricks, and in stead of lime, they dau-
bed it with earth: these Mattes of Canes are at this time so
strong, that it is a thing wonderfull to beholde, being of such
antiquitie as it is, I have gone round about it, and haue not
found any place where there hath bin any doore or entrance:
it may be in my iudgement in circuit about a mile, and ra-
ther lesse then more.

This Tower in effect, is contrary to al other things which
are seene a far off, for they seeme small, and the more nere a
man cometh to them the bigger they be: but this Tower a
far off seemeth a very great thing, and the naxer you come to
it the lesser. My iudgment and reason of this is, that because
the Tower is set in a very great plaine, and hath nothings
more about to make any shew sauing the ruines of it which
it hath made round about, and for this respect that discriping
it a far off, that peere of the Tower which yet standeth with
the mountaine that is made of the substance that hath fallen
from it, maketh a greater shew then you shall finde com-
ming nere to it.

Babilon and Basora.

From Babilon I departed for Basora, shipping my selfe
in one of the barks that use to go in the river Tigris fro
Babilon to Basora, and from Basora to Babilon: which
Barks

to the East Indies.

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barks are made after the manner of Fusts or Galliot with a Sponon and a covered pope: they haue no pumpe in the because of the great aboundance of pitch which they haue to pitch them withall: which pitch they haue in abundance two dayes iorney from Babilon: nere vnto the riuer Euphrates, there is a citie called Ayit, nere vnto which citie, there is a great plaine full of pitch, very merkelous to beholde, and a thing almost incredible, that out of a hole in the earth, which continually throweth out pitch into the ayze with continual smoake, which pitch is throwne with such force, that being hot it fallerh like as it were sprinkled ouer all the plaine, in such aboundance that the plaine is alwayes full of pitch: the Moors and the Arabians of that place say, that, that hole is the mouth of hell: and in truth, it is a thing very notable to be marked: and by this pitch, the people haue great benefite, to pitch their barks, which barks they call Daneck and Saffin: When the riuer of Tigris is well replenished with water, you may passe from Babilon to Basora in 8. or 9. dayes, and sometimes more and sometimes lesse: we were halfe so much more which is 14. or 15. dayes, because the waters were lowe: they may sayle day and night, and there is some places in this way where you pay so many Madiens on a baile: if the waters be low, it is 18. dayes iorney.

This hole whereout cometh this pitch is most true, for that I know of our own countrymen which haue seene it, and they say that out of the hole there commeth as it were puffing with bellows both water and pitch, and the water and pitch runneth into the valey or Iland wher

the pitch resteth, and the water runneth into the riuer Euphrates, and it maketh all the riuer to be as it were brackish with the smell of pitch and Saffronstone.

Basora.



Basora is a Cittie of the Arabians, which of olde time was gouerned by those Arabians called Zizarii, but nowe it is gouerned by the great Turke where he keepeth an army to his great charges.

Zizarii, an ancient people.

The Arabians called Zizarii haue the possession of a great Countrey, and cannot be overcome of the Turk, because that the sea hath deuided their countrey into an Iland by channels with the ebbing & flowing of the sea, & so that cause the Turk cannot bring an army against them,

A late Voyage

At the castell
of Corna the
riuer Euphra-
tes & Tigris
do meet.

Ormus is the
bareneſt I-
land in all
the world.

Carichii an
Iland in the
gulfe of
Perſia.

neither by ſea noꝝ by land, and another reaſon is, the inha-
bitants of that Iland are verie ſtrong and warlike men: a
daies lozney befoze you come to Baſora, you ſhall haue a lit-
tle caſtel oꝝ fozt, which is ſet on that point of the land where
the Riuerſ Euphrates and Tigris meete together, and the
caſtell is called Corna: at this point, the two riuerſ maketh
a monſtrous great riuer and runneth into the ſea, which is
called the gulfe of Perſia, which is towards the South: Baſo-
ra is diſtant from the ſea ſiſtene miles, and it is a cittle of
great trade of Spices & bzugges which come from Ormus.
Alſo there is great ſtoze of cozne, Rice, and Dates, which the
countrey doth yeld. I ſhipped my ſelfe in Baſora to go foꝝ
Ormus, and ſo we ſailed thꝛough the Perſian ſea 600 miles,
which is the diſtance from Baſora to Ormus, and we ſailed
in ſmall Ships made of boards, bound together with ſmall
roꝝds oꝝ ropes, and in ſtead of calking they lay betwene ene-
rie board certaine ſtrawe which they haue, and ſo they ſowe
board and board together, with the ſtrawe betwene, where
thꝛough there cometh much water, and they are very dan-
gerous. Departing from Baſora we paſſed 200 miles with
the ſea on our right hand, along the gulfe, vntill at length
we arrived at an Iland called Carichii, from whence we
ſailed to Ormus in ſight of the Perſian ſhoze, on the left ſide,
and on the right ſide towards Arabia we diſcouered infinit
Ilands.

Ormus.

Ormus is al-
waies reple-
niſhed with
abundance of
victuall, and
yet there is
none that
groweth in
the Iland.



Ormus is an Iland in circuit 25 oꝝ 30 miles,
and it is the moſt barrenneſt and moſt drie
Iland in all the world, becauſe that in it
there is nothing to be had, but ſalt water,
and wood, all other things neceſſarye foꝝ
mans life is bzought out of Perſia 12 miles
of and out of other Ilands nere therevnto adioining, in
ſuch abundance and quantitie, that the citie is alwaies re-
plenished with all manner of ſtoze: there is ſtanding nere
vnto

unto the waters side a verie faire castell, in the which the
 captaine of the king of Portingale is alwaies resident with
 a good band of Portingales, and befoze this castell is a verie
 fayre prospect: in the citie dwelleth the married men, Soldi-
 ers and Merchants of euery nation, amongst whom there is
 Mores and Gentiles. In this Citie there is verie great trade
 for all sorts of Spices, drugs, Silke, cloth of Silke, Worar,
 do, and diuers other sorts of merchandize which come out of
 Persia: and amongst all other trades and Merchandize, the
 trade of Horses is very great there, which they carry from
 thence into the Indies. This Iland hath a More king, of the
 race of the Persians, who is created and made king by the
 captaine of the castell, in the name of the king of Portingale.
 At the creation of this king I was there, and saw the cere-
 monies that they vse in it, which are as followeth. The old
 king being dead, the Captaine of the Portingales chooseth
 another of the blood Royall, and maketh this election in the
 Castell with great ceremonies, and when he is elected, the
 Captaine sweareth him to be true and faithfull to the king
 of Portingale, as his Lord and Gouvernor, and then he giueth
 him the Scepter Regall: after this with great feasting and
 pompe, with great company, he is brought into the Royall
 palace in the citie. This king keepeth a good traine, and hath
 sufficient reuenues to maintaine himselfe without trou-
 bling of any, because the Captaine of the Castell doth main-
 taine and defend his right, and when that the Captaine and
 he ride together, he is honozed as a king, yet he cannot ride
 abroad with his traine, without the consent of the captaine
 first had: it becometh them to do this, and it is necessarie,
 because of the great trade that is in the citie: their proper
 language is the Persian tong. Where I shipped my selfe to
 go for Goa, a Cittie in the Indies in a Ship that had foure
 score horses in hir: this is to aduertise those Merchants that
 go from Ormus to Goa, to ship themselves in those Ships
 that carrie Horses, because euery Ship that carrieth twen-
 tie Horses or upwards are priuiledged, that all the Mer-
 chandize whatsoeuer they carrie, that they owe no custome,

Great trade
 of merchan-
 dize in Or-
 mus.

The election
 of the king
 of Ormus.

A priuilege
 for Merchants

A late Voyage

Whereas the Ships that carrieth not Hoyses, are bound to paye eight per cento of all the goods they bzing.

Goa, Dui, and Cambaia.

Goa is the cheefest citie that the Portingals haue in the Indies.

Dui.

Cambaya a countrey abounding with all pleantie.

Cambaietta.

Macareo is a side or curant as we terme it.

Amadauar a citie in Cambaia.

A thing most lamentable.

GOa, is the principallest Cittie that the Portingales haue in the Indies, where is resident the Viceroy with his court and ministers of the king of Portingale, fro Ormus to Goa, is 990 miles distance, in which passage, the first Cittie that you come to in the Indies, is called Dui, and is situate in a little Iland in the kingdome of Cambaia, which is the greatest strength that the Portingals haue in all the Indies, yet a small Cittie, but of great trade, because there they lade verie manie great Shippes for the Straight of Meca and Ormus with merchandize, and these Ships belong to the Mores and Christians, but the Mores cannot trade neither saile into those seas without the licence of the Viceroye of the king of Portingale, otherwise they are taken and made good prizes. The merchandize that they lade these Ships withall, cometh from Cambaietta a porte in the kingdome of Cambaia, which they bzing from thence in small barkes, because there can no great ships come thether, by reason of the sholdnes of the water thereabouts, and these sholds are 100 or 80 miles about in a straight or golfe, which they call Macareo, which is asmuch to say, as a race of a tide, because the waters there ran out of that place without measure, so that there is no place like to it, vnlesse it be in the kingdome of Pegu, where there is another Macareo, where the waters run out with more force then these be. The principallest Citie in Cambaia is called Amadauar, it is a daies iorney and a halfe from Cambietta, it is a verie great Cittie and very populous, and for a Citie of the Gentiles it is very well made and builded with faire houses and large streets. with a faire place in it with many ships, & at sight like to Cayro but not so great: also Cambaietta is situate on the Seas side, and a very faire Citie, the time that I was there, the citie was in great calamity and scarcenes, so that I haue seene the men of the countrey that were Gentiles

to the East Indies.

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wiles, take their children, their sonnes, and their daughters, and haue desired the Portingales to buie them, and I haue sene them sold for eight or ten Larines a pece, which maye be of our money r. s. or xiii. s. iiii. d. : for all this, if I had not sene it I cou'd not haue beleued, that there should be such a trade at Cambaietta as there is : for in the time of e- uery new Moone and enery full Moone, the small barkes (in- numerable) come in and out, for at those times of the Moone the tides and waters are higher than at other times they be. These barkes be lade in with all sorts of spices, with silke of China, with Sandole, with Elephants teeth, Weluets of Verzini, great quantity of Pannina, which cometh from Meca, Chickenoes which be peeces of gold worth seuen shil- lings a pece sterling, with money, with diuerse sorts of other merchandize: also these barkes lade out as it were an infinit quantity of cloth made of Bumbast of all sorts, as white stamped and painted, with great quantitie of Indico, dyed Ginger, and conserued, Myrabilony dye and condyt, Boraso in paste, great store of Sugar, great quantitie of Gottone, abundance of Opium, Assa Fetida, Puchio, with many o- ther sorts of drugs. The Torbants are made in Dui, great Stones like to Corneolaes, Granats, Agats, Diaspry, Calci- donij, Amatisti, and some kind of naturall Diamants. There is in the City of Cambaietta an order, but no man bound to kepe it, but they that wil: but all the Portingale merchants kepe it, the which is this: There is in this Citie certaine Brokers, which are Gentiles and of great authoritie, and haue enery one of them fiftene or twentie seruants, and the Merchants that vse that countrey haue their Brokers, with the which they be serued: and they that haue not beins there are informed by their friends of the order, & of what Broker they shall be serued: now enery fiftene daies (as abovesaid) that the flete of small Ships enter into the port, the Bro- kers come to the water side, and these merchants asone as they are come a land, doe giue the cargason of all their goods to that Broker that they will haue to doe their busines for them, with the markes of al the faroles and parks they haue

A merueilous
great trade in
Gambyetie.

A very good
order for mer-
chant strangers
if they will.

and

A late Voyage

Marchants
that trauell to
the Indies
must carry
their prouisiō
of howsholde
with them.

and the Marchant hauing taken a land all his furniture for his house, because it is needful that the Marchants that trade the Indies carry prouision of howsholde with them, because that in euery place where he commeth, he must haue a new house. The Broker that hath receiued his Cargason, commaundeth his seruants to carry the Marchants furniture for his house home, and loade it on some cart, and carry it into the citty, where the Brokers haue diuers empty houses, and mete for the lodging of Marchants, furnished only with bedsteads, tables, chayres, and empty Jares for water: then the Broker sayth to the Marchant go and repose your selfe, and take your rest in the citty: the Broker carrieth at the water side, with the Cargason, and causeth all his goods to be discharged out of the Ship, and payeth the custome, & causeth it to be brought into the house where the marchant lieth, the Marchant not knowing any thing thereof, neither custome, nor charges. These goods being brought to this passe into the house of the Marchant, the broker demaundeth of the Marchant if he haue any desire to sell his goods or marchandize, at the prizes as such wares are worth at that present time? and if he haue a desire to sel his goods presently, then at that instant the Broker selleth it away: After this, the Broker saythe to the Marchant, you haue so much of euery sorte of marchandize, neat and cleare of euery charge, and so much ready money, and if the Marchant wil imploy his money in other commodities, then the broker telleth him that such and such commodities wil cost so much, put a boorde without any manner of charges: the Marchant vnderstanding the proposed, maketh his accompt, and if he thinke to buye or sell at the prizes currant, he giueth order to make it away, & if he haue commodity for 20 thousand Duckets, all shall be bartered or sould away in 15 dayes without any care or trouble, and when as the Marchant thinketh that he cannot sell his goods at the price currant, he may tarry as long as he wil, but they cannot be sould by no man, but by that Broker that hath taken them a land and paid the custome: and perchance tarrying sometimes for sale of their commoditye, they

they make good profit and sometimes losse: but those mer-
 chandize that come not ordinarily every fiftene daies, in tar-
 ring for the sale of them there is great profit. The barkes
 that lade in Cambaietta, they go for Dui to lade the Ships Chiaule two
Cities.
 that go for the Straights of Meca and Ormus, and some go
 for Chiaull and Goa, and these Ships be very well appoin-
 ted, or else are guarded, with the Armodis of the Portingales
 and is for this respect, for that there is so many Corsaries Great store of
men of warre
and rousers on
the coast of
Cambaya.
 which go coursing alongst that coast, and robbing and spoil-
 ing, and for feare of those thæues, there is no safe sailing in
 those Seas, but with Ships very well appointed and armed,
 or else with the flæts of the Portingales as aforesaid: in fine,
 the kingdome of Cambaia is a place of great trade, and hath
 much doings and traffique with all men, although hetherto
 it hath bin in the hands of tyrants, bicause that at 75 yeares
 of age the true king being at the assault of Dui, was there
 flaine, whose name was Sultan Badu: at that time foure or
 five Captaines of the armie deuised the kingdome amongst
 themselves, and euery one of them shewed in his countrey
 what tyrannye he could: but twelue yeares agoe the great
 Magoll a More king of Agray and Delay, fortie daies for-
 ney within the land of Amadaur, became the gouernour of
 all the kingdome of Cambaia without anye resistance, be-
 cause he being of great power and force with people, deu-
 ising which waye to enter the land, there was not any man
 that would make him any resistance, although they were ty-
 rants and a beastly people, they were sone brought vnder
 obedience, that in that time I dwelled in Cambaietta I saw
 very meruelous things: there were such an infinit number
 of Artificers, that made Bracelets called Mannij, or Brace-
 lets of Elephants teeth, of diuerse colours, for the women of A meruelous
fond delight
in women.
 the Gentiles which haue their armes full decked with them.
 and in this order there is spent euery yeare many thousands
 of Crownes, the reason whereof is this, that when there dy-
 eth any whatsoener of the kindred, then in signe and token
 of moorning and sorrow, they breake all their bracelets from
 their armes, and presentlye they goe and buye new againe,
 C. i. bicause

A late Voyage

because that they had rather to be without their meat then without their bracelets.

Daman. Basan. Tana.

When I had passed Dui, I came to the second city that y^e Portingales haue, called Daman, situate in the territoire of Cambaya, distant from Dui 120. miles: it is no towne of marchandize, saue of Rice and Cozne, and hath many villages vnder it, which in time of peace, the Portingales haue their pleasure in them, but in time of wars, the enemies haue the spoyle of them in such wise that the Portingales haue little benefite by them. Next vnto Daman you shall haue Basan, which is a filthy place in respect of Daman in condition: in this place is Rice, corn, timber to make ships and gallies: and a small distance beyond Basan is a small Island called Tana, a countrey very populous with Portingales, Mores, and Gentiles: these haue nothing but Rice, there are many makers of Armesine, and weauers of Cerdles of wooll and bumbast black and red like to Poocharies.

Tana, a countrey inhabited with Portingales.
Armesine, a kind of silke like taffetic.

Chiawle and the Palmer tree.

Chiawle two Citties.

Note the policie of the Portingales.

Great traffique with marchandize.

Beyond this Island you shall find Chiawle in the firme land, and they are two cities, one of the Portingales, and the other of the Mores: that Citie that the Portingales haue, is situate lower then the other, & gouerneth the mouth of the harbor, and is very strongly walled: and as it were a mile and a halfe distant from this is the Citie of the Mores, gouerned by their king Zamalluco. In the time of wars there cannot any great shippe come to the cittie of the Mores, because the Portingales with their Ordnance will sinke them, for that they must perforce passe by the Castles of the Portingales: both the Citties are ports of the sea, and are great cities, and haue vnto them great traffique & trade of

to the East Indies.

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of marchandize, of all sortes of spices, Drugges, Silke cloth
of silk, Sandolo, Marfine, Versiue, Procelane of China: Vel-
uets and Scarlets y come from Portingale, and from Meca:
with many other sortes of marchandize: There commeth e-
uery yeare from Cochín, and from Canenor 10. or 15. great
shipe, laden with great Nuts cured, and with sugar made of
the self same Nuts called Giagra: the tree wheron these nuts
do grow is called the Palmer tree: & throughout al the Indies,
and especially from this place to Goa, there is great abun-
dance of them, and it is like to the Date tree: in the whole
world there is not a tree moze profitable and of moze good-
nes then this tree is, neither do men reape so much benefite
of any other tree as they do of this, ther is not any part of it
but serueth for some vse, & none of it is woorthy to be burnt:
with the timber of this tree they make shippes without the
mixture of any other tree, and with the leaues thereof they
make sailles, and with the fruit thereof which be Nuts wher-
of they make wine, and of the wine they make Sugar and
Placetto, which wine they gather in the spring of the yeare,
out of the middle of the tree where continually there goeth o-
runneth out whit liquoz like vnto water, in that time of the
yeare they put a vessell vnder euery tree, and euery euening
and moyning they take it away full, & then distilling it with
fire it maketh a very strong liquoz: and then they put it into
Butts, with a quantity of Zibibbo, white or black & in short
time it is made a perfect wine: after this they make of the
nuts great store of oyle: of the tree they make great quantity
of Boordes and quarters for buildings. Of the barke of this
Tree, they make Cables, Ropes, and other furniture for
Ships, and as they saye, these Ropes be better then they
that are made of Hempe: they make of the bowes, Head-
steds, after the Indies fashon, and Scauasches for Marchan-
dize, the leaues, they cut them verie small and weaue
them, and so make sayles of them, for all manner of ship-
ping, or else verie fine Mats: and then of the first rynde of
the Nutte they stampe, and make thereof perfecte Ockom
to calke Shippes, great and small: and of the harde Barke

The Palmer
Tree is the
most commo-
dious tree in
the world.

Note the
commodities
of the Tree.

A very fruit-
full tree;

Scauasches are
as our great
Mawudes.
A thing al-
most incredi-
ble, but I haue
seene of their
Matts.

A late Voyage

The commodities that come out of Cambaya.

Great Ordinance made in peeces, and yet seruiceable.

thereof they make spoones and other vessels for meate, in such wise that there is no parte thereof throwne away or cast to the fire: when these Mats be grane they are full of an excellent swete water to drinke, and if a man be thirsty with the liquoz of one of the mats, he may satisfie himselfe: and as this Mat ripeth, the liquoz thereof turneth all to kernell. There goeth out of Chiawle for Mallaca, for the Indies, for Maca, for Portingale, for the coastes of Mallendy, for Ormus, as it were an infinite number and quantitie of goods and marchandize that come out of the kingdom of Cambaia, as cloth of Bumbast white, painted, printed, great quantitie of Indico, Opinione, Gotone, Silke of euery sorte, great stoze of boraso in Pasta, great stoze of Fetida, great stoze of Iron, Cozne, & other marchandize. The More king Zamalaco is of great power, as one that at neede may commaund and hath in his campe two hundred thousand men of warre, and hath great stoze of Artillerie, some of them made in peeces which for their greatnes they cannot be carried to and fro: yet although they be made in peeces, they are so commodious that they worke with them meruelous well, whose shotte is of stone, and there hath bene of that shot sent vnto the king of Portingale for the rariety of the thing. The citie where the king Zamallaco hath his being, is within the land of Chiawle, 7. or 8. dayes iorney, which citie is called Abneger. 70. miles from Chiawle, towards the Indies is the pozte of Dabull, a Hauen of the king Zamallaco, from thence to Goa is 150. miles.

Goa.

The cheefest place the Portingales haue in the Indies.

Goa is the principallest citie that the portingales haue in the Indies, wherein the Wizeroye with his royall court is resident, and is in an Iland which may be in circuit 25. or 30. miles: and the citie with his boroughs is resonable bigge, and for a citie of the Indies it is resonable sayre, but the Iland is farre more sayrer: for it is as it were full of goodly gardens, replenished with diuers trees with

with the Palmer trées as is aforesaid. This citie is of great
 traffique for all sorts of marchandize which they trade with
 all in those parts: & the flete which cometh euery yeare from
 Portingale which are 5. or 6. great ships that come directly
 for Goa, and they arrive there ordinarily the 6. or 10 of Sep-
 tember, & there they remaine 40. or 50. daies, & from thence
 they goe to Cochin, where they lade for Portingale, and of-
 ten times they lade one ship at Goa and the other at Cochin
 for portingale, Cochin is distante from Goa 300. miles, the
 citie Goa is situate in the kingdome of Dialcam a king of
 the Mores, whose chiefe citie is vp in the countrey 8. dayes
 iorney and is called Bisapor: this kinge is of great power,
 for when I was in Goa in the yeere of our Lord 1570. this
 king came to giue assault to Goa, being encamped nere vn-
 to it by a Riuer side with an armie of 2 hundred thousande
 men of war, and he lay at this seige 14. moneths: in which
 time there was peace concluded, & as report went amongst
 his people, there was great calamitie and mortality which
 bred amongst them in the time of winter and also killed ve-
 ry many Elephants. Then in the yeere of our Lord 1567.
 I went from Goa to Bezeneger, the chiefe citie of the king-
 dome of Marlinga 8. daies iorney from Goa, within the land
 in the company of two other Marchants which carried with
 them 300 Arabian Horses to that king: because the Horses
 of that countrey are of a small stature, and they paye well
 for the Arabian Horses: & it is requisite that the Marchants
 sell them well, for that they stand them in great charges to
 bring them out of Persia to Ormus, & from Ormus to Goa,
 where the ship that bringeth 20 Horses and upwards, pay-
 eth no custome neither ship nor goods whatsoever, whereas
 if they bring no Horses, they pay 8. per cento of all their
 goods: and at the going out of Goa the Horses pay custome,
 42. Pagodies for euery Horse which Pagody may be of star-
 ling money 6 shillings 8 pence: they be peeces of gold of that
 valew: so that the Arabian Horses are of greate valew in
 those countries as 300. 400. 500. Duckets a horse, and to a
 thousand Duckets a horse.

Note the a-
 riuall of the
 Portingall
 ships in the
 Indies.

A very good
 sale for
 Horses.

A late Voyage

Bezeneger.

A most vn-kind & wicked treason against their prince: this they haue for giuing credit to strangers, rather then their owne native people

The cittie of Bezeneger was sacked in the yeare 1565, by 4 kinges of the Mores, which were of great power & might, the names of these foure kings were these following. The first was called Dialcan, the second Zamaluc, the third Cotamaluc, & the fourth Viridy: and yet these foure kings were not able to ouercom this cittie & the king of Bezeneger, but by treason. This king of Bezeneger was a Gentile, and hauing amongst all other of his Captaines, two which were notable, and they were Mores, and these two Captaines had either of them in charge 70 or 80 thousand men, These two Captaines being of one Religion with the foure kings which were Mores, wrought meanes with them to betray their owne king into their hands. The king of Bezeneger esteemed not the force of the foure kings his enemies, but went out of his Citie to wage battell with them in the fields, which when the armies were ioined, the battell lasted but a while not the space of foure houres, because the two traytorious Captaines, in the chæfest of the fight, with their companies turne their faces against their king, and made such disorder in his armie, that as astonied they set themselves to flight: thirtie yeares was this kingdom gouerned by three brethren which were tyrants, the which keeping the rightfull king in prison, it was their vse euery yeare once, to shew him to the people, and they at their pleasures ruled as they listed. These brethren were three Captaines belonging to the father of the king they kept in prison, which when he died, left his sonne verie yong, and then they tooke the gouernment to themselves: the chæfest of these three was called Ramaragio, and he sat in the roiall throne, and was called king: the second was called Temiragio, and he tooke the gouernement on him: the third was called Bengatre, and he was captaine generall of the armie. These three brethren were in this battell, in the which the chæfest and the last were neuer heard of quicke nor dead.

Only

Onely Temeragio fled in the battell, hauing lost one of his eyes: when the newes came to the cittie of the ouerthrow in the battell, the wiues and childzen of these thre tyrants, with their lawfull king (kept prisoner) fled away, spoiled as they were, and the foure kings of the Moors entred the citie Bezeneger with great triumph, and there they remained six moneths, searching vnder houses and in all places for money and other things that were hidde, and then they departed to their owne kingdomes, because they were not able to maintaine such a kindome as that was, so far distant from their owne countrie.

The sacking
of the citie.

When the kings were departed from Bezeneger, this Temiragio returned to the Citie, and then began for to repopulate it, and sent word to Goa to the Merchants, that if they had anye Horses to bring them to him, and he would pay well for them, and for this cause the aforesaid two merchants that I went in company withall, carried these Horses that they had to Bezeneger. Also this Tyrant made an order or lawe, that if anye Merchant had anye of the Horses that were taken in the aforesaid battell or warres, although they were of his owne marke, that he would giue as much for them as they would: and beside he gaue generall safe conduct to all that should bring them: when by this meanes hee sawe that there were great store of Horses brought thether vnto him, hee gaue the Merchants faire wordes, vntill such time as hee sawe they could bring no more. Then he licensed the Merchants to depart, without giuing them anye thing for their Horses, which when the poore men sawe, they were desperate, and as it were madde with sorrowe and græfe.

An excellent
good pollicie
to entrap me.

I rested in Bezeneger seauen moneths, although in one moneth I might haue discharged all my businesse, for it was necessary to rest thre vntill the waies were cleere of thanes which at that time ranged vp and downe: and in the time I rested there, I sawe manye strange and beastly deedes done of the Gentiles. First when there is any noble man or woman dead, they burne their bodies: & if a married man die,

his

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Marke this
detestable
order of the
Gentiles.

A discription
of the burn-
ing place.

Feasting and
dancing whe
they should
moorne.

his wife must burne hir selfe alive, for the loue of hir husband, and with the bodye of hir husband: so that when anye man dyeth, their wiues will take a monethes leaue, two or thre, or as they will, to burne themselves in, and that daye being come, wherein she ought to be burnt, that morning, she goeth out of hir house very earlye, either on Horsebacke or one an Elephant, or else is borne by eight men on a small stage: in one of these orders she goeth, being apparrelled like to a Bride, carried rounde about the Cittie, with hir haire downe about hir shoulders, garnished with Jewels & flowers, according to the estate of the partye, and they goe with as great ioye as Brides doe in Venis to the nuptials: she carryeth in hir left hand a looking Glasse, and in hir right hand an arrow, and singeth throught the cittie as she passeth, and saith, that shee goeth to slepe with hir deere spouse and husband. She is accompanied with hir kinsred and friends untill it be one or two of the clocke in the after none, then they go out of the cittie, and going along the Riuer side called Nigondin, which runneth vnder the walles of the cittie, untill they come to a place where they vse to make this burning of women, being widowes, there is prepared in this place a great square caue, with a little pinnacle hard by it, foure or foue steps vp: the aforesaid caue is full of dyed wood, the woman being come thither, accompanied with a number of people which come to see the thing, then they make readye a great banquet, and she that shall be burned, eateth with great ioye and gladnesse, as though it were hir marriage daye: and the feast being ended, then they goe to dancing and singing a certaine time, according as she will: after this the woman of hir owne accord, commandeth them to make the fire in the square Caue where the dyed wood is, and when it is kindled, they come and certifie hir thereof, then presently shee leaueth the feast, and taketh the nearest kinsman of hir husband by the hand, and they both go together to the banke of the aforesaid river, where she putteth off all hir Jewels & all hir clothes, & giueth them to hir parents or kinsfolke, and couering hir selfe with a cloth, because shee will

will not be sene of the people being naked: she throweth hir selfe into the riuer, saying: Oh wretches that ye wash your sinnes. Comming out of the water, she rowleth hir selfe into a yellow cloth of 14 braces long, and againe she taketh hir husbands kinsman by the hand, and they goe both together vp to the pinnacle of the square caue wherin the fire is made: when she is on the pinnacle, she talketh and reasoneth with the people, recommending vnto them hir childzen and kindred: Besoꝛe the pinnacle they vse to set a Mat, because they shall not see the fiercenes of the fire, yet there is manye that will haue them plucked away, shewing therein a heart not fearfull, and that they are not afraid of that sight. When this sillie woman hath reasoned with the people a good while to hir content, there is another woman that taketh a pot with oyle and sprinckleth it ouer her head, and with the same she annoynteth all hir body, and afterwards throweth the pot into the foznace, and both the woman and the pot goeth together into the fire, and presentlye the people that are round about the furnace, throw after hir into the caue great peces of wood, so by this meanes, with the fire & with the blowes that she hath with the wood throwne after hir, she is quickly dead, and after this there groweth such sorowle and such lamentation amongst the people, that all their mirth is turned into howling and weeping, in such wise, that a man could scarce beare the hearing of it. I haue sene many burnt in this manner, because my house was nere to the gate where they go out to the place of burning: & when there dyeth anye great man, his wife with all his slaues with whome hee hath had carnall copulation, burne themselves together with him, Also in this kingdome I haue sene amongst the base sort of people this vse and order, that the man being dead, he is carried to the place where they will make his sepulcher, and setting him as it were vpight sitting, then commeth his wife besoze him on hir knees, casting hir armes about his neck, with embracing and clasping him, vntill such time as the Masons haue made a wall round about them, and when the wall is as highe as their

D.i.

necks,



An adamant
heart.

Moorning
when they
shuld reioice

A worse or-
der then the
first.

A late Voyage

Vngodlye
deedes to
murther the
people.

The cause
why the wo-
men do so
burne them-
selues.

Penegonde.

The getting
of Diamants.

neckes, there cometh a man behind the woman & strang-
let her, then when she is dead, the workmen finish the wall
ouer their heads, and so they lie buried both together. Beside
these, there is an infinite number of beastly qualities a-
mongst the which I haue no desire to write of them: I was
very desirous to know the cause, why these women would
so wilfully burne themselves against nature and lawe, and
it was tolde me that this lawe was of an ancient time, to
make prouision against the slaughters which women made
of their husbands. For in those daies before this lawe was
made, the women for euery little displeasure that their hus-
bands had done vnto them, they would presently poison
their husbands, and take other men, and now by reason of
this lawe they are more faithfull to their husbands, and
count their liues as deare as their owne, because that after
his death, his owne follooth presently.

In the yeare 1567. the people of Bezeneger, for the ill suc-
cesse that they had, in that their Citie was sacked by the
four kings. A be king with his court went to dwell in a cas-
tell eight dayes iorney vp in the lande from Bezeneger,
called Penegonde: Also sixe daies iorney from Bezeneger, is
the place where they get Diamants, I was not there, but it
was told me, that it is a great place, compassed with a wall,
and that they sell the earth within the wall, for so much a
Squadro, & the limits is set, how deepe, or howe lowe they
shall dig, those Diamants that are of a certaine size and big-
ger then that size, all those be for the king, it is many yeares
agone, since they got anye there, for the troubles that hath
bene in that kingdome: the first cause of this trouble was,
because the sonne of this Temeragio had put to death the
lawfull king which he had in prison, for which cause the
Barons and Noblemen in that kingdome would not ac-
knowledge him to be their king, and by this meanes there
is manye kings, and great deuision in that kingdome, and
the Citie of Bezeneger is not altogether destroyed, yet the
houses stand styll, but emptie, and there is dwelling in
them nothing as is reported, but Tigers and other wilde
beasts,

beasts. The circuit of this Citty is foure and twentie miles about, and within the walles certaine mountaines: the houses stand walled with earth, and plaine, all sauing the three palaces of the three tyrant brethren, and the Pagodies which are Idoll houses, these are made with lime and fine marble: I haue seene many kings Courts, and yet haue I seene none in greatnes like to this of Bezeneger, I saye for the order of his Pallace, for it hath nine gates or ports. First when you go into the place where the king did lodge, there is fine great portes or gates: these are kept with Captaines and Souldiers: then within these, there are foure lesser gates, which are kept with Porters, without the first gate there is a little porche, where there is a Captaine with fine and twentie Souldiers that kepeth watche and warde night and daye, and within that, another with the like garde, where throughe they come to a verie faire Courte, and at the ende of that Courte, there is another porche as the first, with the like garde, and within that another Courte, and in this wise are the first fine gates garded and kept with those Captaines: and then the lesser gates within are kept with a garde of Porters, which gates stand open the greatest part of the night, because the custome of the Gentiles is to do their busines, and make their feastes in the night, rather then by day: the Citty is verie safe from theues, for the Portingall Merchants sleepe in the strates, or under porches for the great heate that is there, and yet they neuer had any harme in the night. At the end of two moneths, I determined to go for Goa in the companie of two other Portingale Merchants, which were making readye to depart, with two Palanchines or little Litters, which are very commodious for the waye, with eight Falchines which are men hired, to carrie the palanchines, eight for a palanchine, foure at a time: they carry them as we vse to carrie barrowes, and I bought me two Bullocks, one of them to ride on, & the other to carrie my victuals and prouision, for in that countrey they ride on Bullockes with Bannels as we terme them, girths and Wholes, and they haue a verie good commodious pace.

Marke the
discription of
this pallace.

A thing rare
to be found
in England.

Palanchine
is a small lit-
ter borne of
foure men.

Men ride on
Bullocks: and
trauell with
them on the
waye.

D. ii.

From

A late Voyage

from Bezeneger to Goa, in summer it is 8 daies iorney, but we went in the midst of winter, in the moneth of July, and were 15 daies coming to Ancole on the sea coast, so in 8. daies, I had lost my two bullocks: for he that carried my vi-
 ctuals, was weake & could not goe, the other when I came
 to a riuer where was a little Bridge to passe ouer, I put my
 Bullock to swimming, & in the midst of the riuer there was
 a little Island, vnto the which my Bullock went, and finding
 pasture, there he remained still, & in no wise we could come
 to him, and so perforce, I was forced to leave him, & at that
 time there was much raine, and I was forced to goe 7. daies
 a foote with great paines: and by great chance I met with
 Falchines by the way, that I hired to carrie my clothes & vi-
 ctuals: we had great trouble in our iorney, for y^e euery day,
 we were taken prisoners, by reason the great dissention in
 that kingdom, and euery morning at our departure we must
 pay rescat 4. or 5. Pagies a man: and another trouble we had
 as bad as this, that when as we came into a new gouernors
 country, as euery day we did, yet for that they were all tribu-
 torie to the king Bezeneger yet euery one of them stamped a
 seuerall coyne of Copper, so that the money that we toke
 this day, would not serue the next: at length by the help of
 God we came safe to Ancola, which is a countrey of y^e quens
 of Gargopam, tributary to y^e king of Bezeneger. The mar-
 chandize that went euery year from Goa to Bezeneger, was
 Arabian Horses, Veluets, Damasks, Sattens, Armesine of
 Portingale, and peeces of China, Saffron, & Scarlets: & from
 Bezeneger, they had in Turkey for their commodities, Jew-
 els, and Pagodies which be Duckets of gold: the apparrell
 that they vse in Bezeneger, is Veluet, Satten, Dammaske
 Scarlet, or white bumbast cloth, according to the estate of the
 person, with long hats on their heads, called Colae, made of
 Veluet, Satten, Dammask, or Scarlet, girding themselves
 in stead of girdels with some fine white bumbast cloth: they
 haue breeches after the order of the Turks: they weare on
 their face, plaine high things called of them aspergh, and at
 their eares they haue hanging great plenty of Golde.

A pretty iest.

A hard matter
 for traucilers,

This is strange
 that euery no-
 bleman may
 coyne what
 money he
 would.

The marchā-
 dize that
 come in & out
 to Bezeneger
 euery yeare.

The apparrell
 of those peo-
 ple.

: Returning

Returning to my voyage when we were together in Ancola, one of my companions that had nothing to lose, took a guide and went to Goa, whether they goe in 4. dayes, the other portingale not being disposed to go, tarried in Ancola for that winter: the winter in those parts of the Indies beginneth the 15. of May, and lasteth vnto the end of October: & as we were in Ancola, there came another Marchant of horses in a planchine, and two portingale Souldiers which came from Zeland, and two carriers of letters, which were Christians bozne in the Indies: all these consorted to go to Goa together, and I determined to go with them, and caused a pallanchine to be made for me very pretely of Canes: and in one of them Canes I hid pretily all the Jewels I had, and according to the order, I took eight falcchines to carrie me, and one daye about eluen of the clocke, we set forwarde on our iourney, and about two of the clock in the afternone, as we passed a mountaine which boundeth the territorie of Ancola and Dyalcan, I being a little behind my company, was assaulted of by eight thæues, foure of them had Swords and Targets, and the other foure had Bowes & Arrowes, when the falcchines that carried me vnderstood the noyse of the assault, they let the palanchine & me fall to the ground, & ran away and left me alone, with my clothes wrapped about me: presently the thæues were on my necke, and rifeling me, they stripped me starke naked, and I fained my selfe sicke, because I would not leave the Palanchine, and I had made me a little bed of my clothes, the thæues sought it very narrowly and subtilly, and found two purses that I had, well bound vp together, wherein I had put my Copper money which I had changed for foure pagodies in Ancola, the thæues thinking it had bene so many Duckets of Golde, searched no further, then they threw all my clothes in a bush and hid them away, and as God would haue it, at their departure, there fell from them a handkercher, and when I sawe it, I rose from my Palanchine or Couche, and took it vp, and wrapped it together within my Palanchine. When these my falcchines were of so good condition, that they

Their winter
is our summer.

A late Voyage

returned to take me, whereas I thought I should not haue found so much goodnes in them because they were paid their money afore hand, as is the vse: I had thought to haue seen them no moze: before their comming I was determined to pluck the Cane wherein my Jewels were hidden, out of my cowlch and to haue made me a walking staffe, to carry in my hand to Goa, thinking that I should haue gone thether on foot, but by the faithfulness of my fatchines, I was rid of that trouble, and so in fower dayes they carried me to Goa, in which time I made hard fare, for they leste me neither money golde nor siluer, & that which I did eat, was geuen me of my men for gods sake: and after at my comming to Goa I payde them euery thing rielly all that I had of them: from Goa I departed for Cochin, which is a voyage of 300. miles, and betwene these two Cities are many holds of the Portingales, as Onor, Mangalor, Barzelor & Cananor. The holde or forte that you shall haue in going from Goa to Cochin that belongeth to the Portingales, is called Onor, which is in the kingdome of the Quene of Battacella, which is tributary to the king of Bezeneger: there is no trade there, but onely a charge with the Captaine and company he kepeth there: and passing this place, you shall come to another small Castell of the Portingales called Mangalor, and ther is a very small trade onely for a little Rice: and from thence you go to a little fort called Barzelor, there they haue good store of Rice which is carried for Goa: and from thence you shall go to a cittie called Cananor, which is a Vargabush shot distant from the chiefest cittie that the king of Cananor hath in his kingdome, being a king of the Gentiles: and he and his are a very naughty and malicious people, alwayes hauing delight to be in wars with the Portingales, and when they are in peace, it is for the intrest to let their marchandise passe: there goeth out of this kingdome of Cananor, all the Cardomomo, great store of pepper, Ginger, Honey, Ships laden with greafe Puttes, greate quantity of Archa which is a fruit of the biggnes of Putmegges, which fruit they eat in all these parts of the Indies and beyonde the Indies, with the

Four small
fortes of the
Portingales.

The commo-
dities that go
out of the
kingdome of
Cananor.

the leafe of an hearbe which they call Bettell, the which is like vnto our Iuyue leafe, but a little leffer, and thinner: they eate it made in Maister with the lime made of Myffer, Shelles, and thowoe the Indies, they spend greate quantitie of money in this composition, and is bled dayly, which thing I woulde not haue belaued if I had not sene it: The customers get greate profite by these Pearbes, for that they haue custome for them: when these people eate and chaw this in their mouthes, it maketh their Spittle to be redde, like vnto blood and they saye, that it maketh a man to haue a very good stomacke and a swete breath, but sure in my iudgement, they eate it rather to fulfill their filthy lustes and of a knauerye, for this Pearbe is moyste and hote, and maketh a very strong expulsion. From Cananor to Crangenor, which is another small forte of the Portingales in the Land of the king of Crangenor, which is another king of the Gentiles, and a Countrey of small importaunce, and of a hundreth and twenty miles, full with theues, being vnder the king of Calicut, a king also of the Gentiles and a great enemy to the Portingales, which when he is alwayes in warres, he and his countrey is the Peast and resting for straunger theues: and these be called Moores of Carposa, because they weare on their heads, long red Hattes, and these theues parte & spoyles that they take on the sea, with the king of Calicut, for he geneth leaue vnto all that wil go a roauing liberally to go in such wise that all along that coast, there is such a number of Theues, that there is no sayling in those Seas but with great Shippes and very well armed or else they must goe in company with the army of the Portingales: from Crangenor to Cochin, is 15. miles.

Bettell is a
very profita-
ble hearbe
in that cuntry

Enemies to
the king of
Portingales;

Cochine

A late Voyage

Cochine.

Within Co-
chine is the
kingdome of
Pepper.



The pepper
that the Por-
tingales
bring, is not
so good as
that which
goeth for
Meca,
which is
brought he-
ther by the
straights.

Ochine is next unto Goa, the chiefeft place that the Portingales haue in the Indies, and there is great trade of Spices, Drugs, and all other sorts of Merchandize for the kingdome of Portingale, and there with in the lãd is the kingdom of Pepper, which Pepper the Portingales lade in their ships by boulke and not in sacks, the Pepper that goeth for Portingale is not so good, as that which goeth for Meca, because that in times pasted, the officers of the king of Portingale, made a contract with the king of Cochine, in the name of the king of Portingale, for the prices of Pepper, and by reason of that agreement betwene them at that time made, the price can neither rise nor fall, which is a verie lowe and base price, and for this cause the Willaines bring it to the Portingales, graine and full of filthe. The Mores of Meca that giue a better price, haue it cleane and drye, and is better conditioned: all the spices and drugs that is brought to Mecha, is stolne from thence as Contrabanda. Cochine is two citties, one of the Portingales, and another of the king of Cochines: that of the Portingales is scituated nearest unto the sea, & that of the kings of Cochin is a mile and a halfe by higher in the land, but they are both set on the banckes of one river, which is very great, and of a good depth of water, which river commeth out of the mountains of the king of the Pepper, which is a king of the Gentiles, in whose kingdom are manye Christians of S. Thomas order: the king of Cochine is also a king of the Gentiles and a great faithfull friend to the king of Portingale, and to those Portingales which are married, and Cittizens in the Cittie Cochine of the Portingales, and by this name of Portingales, throughout all the Indies they call all the Christians that come out of the West, whether they be Italians, Frenchmen, or Almaines, and all they that marry in Cochine do get an office, according to the trade hee is of, this they haue

to the East Indies.

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haue by the great priuilege the Cittizens haue of that City, because there is two principall commodities that they deale withall in that place, which are these: the great store of silke that commeth from China, and the great store of Sugar which commeth from Bengala, the married: Cittizens paye not anye custome for these two commodities: for all other commodities they pay foure per cento custum to the king of Cochine, rating their goods at their owne pleasure: those which are not married and strangers, pay in Cochine to the king of Portingale, eight per cento of all manner of merchandise, I was in Cochine when the Viceroye of the king of Portingale wrought what he could to breake the priuilege of the Cittizens, and to make them to pay custome as other did: at which time the cittizens were glad to way their Pepper in the night, that they laded the ships withall that went to Portingale, and stole the custome in the night. The king of Cochine hauing vnderstanding of this, would not suffer any moze Pepper to be wayed: then presently after this, the Merchants were licenced to doe as they did befoze, and there was no moze speach of this matter, nor any moze wrong done. This king of Cochine is of a small power in respect of the other kings of the Indies, for he can make but seuentye thousand men of armes in his campe: hee hath a great number of Gentlemen which he calleth Amochy, and some are called Nayry: these two sorts of men esteeme not their liues any thing: so that it maye be for the honoz of his king, they will thrust themselves forward in euery danger, although they knowe they shall dye. These men goe naked from the girdell vpwads, with a clothe rowled about their legs, going bare footed, and hauing theyr haire verie long and rolled vp together on the top of his head, and alwayes they carrie their Bucklers or Targets with them, and their Swords naked: these Nayry haue their wiues common amongst themselves, and when any of them go into the house of any of these women, he leaueth his Sworde and Target at the doze, and the time that he is there, there dare not any be so hardy as to come into that house. The kings children

Great priuileges that the Cittizens of Cochin haue,

The small power of the king of Cochine.

Amochy and Nayry are very hardye men, & haue their wiues common.

A late Voyage

shall not inherit the kingdome after their father: because they holde this opinion, that perchance they were not begotten of the king their father, but of some other man, therefore they accept for their king, one of the Sonnes of the kings Sisters, or of some other woman of the blood royall for that they be sure they are of the blood royall.

A very strange
thing hardlie
to be beleued

The Nayri and their wiues vse for a bzaunerye to make great holes in their eares, and so bigge and wide, that it is incredible, holding this opinion, that the greater the holes be, the more noble they esteeme themselves. I had leaue of one of them, to measure the circumference of one of them with a thred, and within that circumference I put my arme by to the shoulder, clothed as it was, so that in effect they are monstrous great. Thus they doe make them when they be little, for then they open the eare, and hange a peece of golde or lead thereat, and in the opening, in the hole they put a certaine leafe that they haue for that purpose, which maketh the hole so great. They lade Ships in Cochine for Portingale and for Ormus, but they that go for Ormus, carrie no Pepper but by Contrabanda, as for Sinamond, they easilie get leaue to carrie that awaye, for all other Spices and drugs they maye liberallie carrie them to Ormus or Cambaia, and so all other merchandize which come from other places, but out of the kingdome of Cochine proper, they carry away from thence into Portingale great abundance of Pepper, great quantitie of Ginger, dried and conserued, wilde Sinamond, good quantitie of Arecha, great store of Cordage of Cayro, made of the barks of the Tree of the great Put, and better then that of Vempe, of which they carrie great store into Portingale.

The merchā-
dize that the
Portingales
carrie from
Cochine.

Note the
departing of
the ships from
Cochine.

The Shippes euerye yeare depart from Cochine to goe for Portingale, in the first of December, or the first of Ianuarie. Nowe to followe my voyage for the Indies: from Cochine I went to Coylane, distant from Cochine seauentie and two miles, which Coylan is a small ffort of the king of Portingales, situate in the kingdome of Coylane, which is a king of the Gentiles, and of small trade: at that place they lade

lade onlge halfe a Shippe of Pepper, and then she goeth to Cochine to take in the rest, and from thence to Cao Comery, is seauentie and two miles, and there endeth the coast of the Indies, and alongst this coast, nere to the water side, and also of Cao comery, downe to the low land of Chialoa, which is about two hundred miles: The people there are as it were all returned to the Chyistian faith: there are also Churches of the Friers of Saint Paules order, which Friers doe very much good in those places to turne the people, and in conuerting them, and take great trouble in instructing them in the lawe of Chyist.

At Caocome-
ry endeth the
coast of the
Indies.

The fishing for Pearles.

The Sea that lieth betwaine the coast which disscendeth from Cao Comery, to the low land of Chialoa and the Island Zeyland, they call it the Fishing of Pearles, which fishing they make euery yeare, beginning in Marche or Aprill, and it lasteth 50 daies, but they do not fish euery yeare in one place, but one yeare in one place, & another yeare in another place of the same sea: when the time of this fishing draweth nere, then they send verge good Dyuers, that goe to discouer where the greatest heapes of Dyffers be vnder water, and right against that place where the greatest store of Dyffers be, there they make or plant a vilage with houses and a Bazaro, all of stone, which standeth as long as the fishing time lasteth, and it is furnished with all thing necessary, & now & then it is nere vnto places that are inhabited, and other times far of, according to the place where they fish. The fishermē are all Chyistians of the countrey, and who that will may go to fishing, paying a certaine dutie to the king of Portingale, & to the Churches of the friers of S. Paule, which are in that coast, all the while that they are fishing, there is three or foure fustes armed to defend the fishermen from Corsarios: It was my chance to be there one time in my passage, & saw the order, that they vfed in fishing, which is this: there are 3 or 4 barks y make cōsozt together, which are like to our little pilot boats & a little lesse,

The order
how they
fishe for
pearles.

Dutie paid to
the king of
Portingale
for the fish-
ing of pearles

A late Voyage

There goeth 7. or 8. men in a Boate: and I have sene in a morning great number of them go out, and anker in 15. or 18 fadomes of water which is the ordinary depth of all that coast: when they are at anker, they cast a rope into the Sea and at the end of the rope they make fast a great stone, and then there is ready, a man that hath his nose and his eares well stopped, and annoynted with Oyle and a Basket about his neck, or vnder his left arme, then he goeth downe by the rope to the bottome of the sea, and as fast as he can he filleth the basket, and when it is full, he shaketh the rope, & his fellows that are in the Bark, hale him vp with the basket: and in such wise they go one by one vntill they haue laden their barke with Mysters: and then at the euening they come to the village, and then euery company maketh their mountaine or heape of Mysters, one distant from another in such wise that you shall see a great long rowe of mountaines or heapes of Mysters, and they are not touched, vntill such time as the fishing be ended, and at the end of the fishing, euery company sitteth round about their mountain or heap of Mysters, and fall to opening of them, which they may easily doe because they be dead, drie and brittle, & if euery Myster had pearle in them, it would be a very good purchase, but there is very many that haue no pearles in them: when the fishing is ended, then they see whether it be a good gathering or a bad: there is certaine men expert in the pearles, whom they call Chitini which set and make the price of pearles according to their carracts, belwy and goodnes, making sower sorts of them: the first sorte be the round pearles, and they be called Aia of Portingale, because y Portingales do buy them: the second sorte which are not rounde, are called Aia of Bengala: the 3. sorte which are not so good as the second, they call Aia of Canara, that is to say the kingdom of Bezeneger: the fourth and last sorte, which are the least and worst sorte, are called Aia of Cambaia. Thus the price beeing set, there is Marchants of euery countrey, which are ready with their money in their hands: so that in a few dayes all is bought vp, at the prizes set according to the goodnesse and caracts of the

These Perles are prised according to the caracts which they waye, euery caract is foure graines, and these me that prise them haue an instrument of copper with holes in it, which be made by degrees to sort the Perles withal.

of the Pearles. In this sea of the fishing of pearles is an I-
land called Manar, which is inhabited by Christians, of the
countrey which first were Gentiles, and have a small holde
of the Portingale, being scituate ouer against Zeyland: and
betwene these two Ilands there is a Channell, but not
very bigge and hath but a small depth therein, by reason
whereof there cannot any great shippe passe that way, but
small Shippes, and with the increase of the water, which is
at the chaunge of the full of the Moone, and yet for all this
they must unlade them, and put their goods into small ves-
sels to lighten them before they can passe that way, for
feare of Sholdes that lye in the channell, & after lade them
into their Shippes, to goe for the Indies, and this doe all small
Shippes that passe that way, but those Shippes that go for the
Indies Eastwardes, passe by the coast of Chiarimandell, on
the other side by the lowe Lande of Chiloa which is bee-
twene the Firme Land and the Iland Manor, and go-
ing from the Indyes to the coast of Chiarimandell, they
lose some Shippes, but they be emptye, because that the
Shippes that passe that way discharge theyre goods at an
Iland called Peripatane, and there landing their goods
into small flatte bottomed Boates, which drawe little wa-
ter, and are called Tane and can runne ouer euery Sholdes
without either daunger or losse of any thing, for that they
farrye in Peripatane untill such time as it be sayre wea-
ther: Before they departe to passe through the Sholdes
there the small Shippes and flat bottomed Boates go toge-
ther in company, and when they haue sayled six and thirty
miles, they arrive at the place where as the Sholdes
be, and at that place the Windes blow so forcible that they
are forced to go through, not having any other refuge to
saue them selues: the flat bottomed Boats they goe safe
through, where as the small Shippes if they misse the afore-
said Channell, stick fast on the Sholdes, and by this meanes
many are lost: and coming back from the Indies, they go
not that way but passe by the Channell of Manor as aboue
sayde, whose Channell is Dye. and if the Shippes sticke

Great trouble
and danger.
Great dangers
for ships.

A late Voyage

fast, it is great chance if there be any daunger at all: the reason why this Channell is not more surer to goe thether is, because the windes that raygne oꝝ bloweth betwene Zeyland and Manar make the Channell so dry with water, that almost there is not any passage: from Cao Comery to the Island of Zeyland is 120. miles ouerthwart.

Zeyland.

Colomba a
hold of the
Portingales,



The pollicy
of the son de-
prived the fa-
ther of his
kingdome.

Cayro is a
stufte that
they make
ropes with
the which is
the barke of a
tree,

Eyland is an Islande, in my iudgement a great deale bigger then Cyrus, on that side towards the Indies: then westwards is the citie called Colomba, which is a hold of the Portingales, but without wales oꝝ enemies: it hath towards the sea his free port: & lawfull king of that Island, is in Colomba, and is turned Christian, and maintained by the king of Portingale, being deprived of his kingdome: The king of the Gentiles, to whom this kingdome did belong was called the Madoni, which had two sonnes, the first named Barbynas the Prince, & the second Ragine: this king by the pollicie of his yonger sonne was deprived of his kingdome, because he had entised and done that which pleased the armie and souldiers, in despite of his father & brother being prince, usurped the kingdome, and became a great warriar: first this Island had three kings, this Ragine, with his father, & Barbinas his brother: the king of Cotta with his conquered prisoners: the king of Candia, which is a parte of that Island, and is so called by the kingdome of Candia, which had a reasonable power, and was a great friend to the Portingales, which said that he lived secretly a Christian: the third was the king of Gianifanpatan: in 13. years that this Ragine governed this Island he became a great tyrant. In this Island there groweth fine Sinnamon, great store of pepper, great store of Pattes, and Arochoe, ther they make great store of Cairō to make Cordage: it bringeth forth great store of Christall Cattes eyes, & Echi de Gaty, and they say that they finde there some Rubies,

byes, but I haue sould Rubies well there, & I brought with me from Pega: I was very desirous to see how they gather the sinnamon, or tak it from the tree that it groweth on, & so much the rather, because the time that I was there, was the season which they gather it in, which was in the moneth of Aprill: whereas at which time, the Portugales were in armes and in the field, with the king of the countrey: yet I to satisfie my desire, although in great danger, took a guide with me and went into a wood, 3. miles from the cittie, in which wood was great store of sinnamon trees growing together among other wilde trees, & this sinnamon tree is a small tree, and not very high, and hath his leanes like to our Bay tree: In the moneth of March or Aprill, when the sap goeth by to the top of the tree, then they take the sinnamon from that tree: in this wise they cut the barke of the tree round about in length from knot to knot, or from ioynt to ioint, above and below, and then easily with their hands they take it away laying it in the sun to dry: and in this wise it is gathered: and yet for all this the tree dyeth not, but against the next yeare it will haue a new barke, & that which is gathered every yere is the best sinnamon: for that which groweth 2. or 3. yeres is great and not so good as the other is: and in these woods groweth much Pepper.

The cutting
& gathering
of sinnamon.

A rare thing.

Negapatan.

From Zeyland within the Island, to go with small ships to Negapatan within the firme land: & 72. miles of is a very great cittie, & very populous of Portugales and Christians of the countrey, and parte Gentiles: it is a countrey of small trade, neither haue they any trade there saue a good quantity of Rice, and cloth of bumbast which they carry into vniuers parts: it was a very plentiful countrey of victuals, but now a great deale lesse, & that abouidance of victuals, caused many Portugales to go thither, and build houses & dwell there with small charge. This

A late Voyage

This Citie belongeth to a noble man of the kingdome of Bez-eger being a Gentile, neuerthelesse the Portingales and other Christians are well intreated there, & haue their Churches there with a Monastery of S. Francis order, with great deuotion and verie well accommodated, with houses round about, yet for all this they are amongst tyrants, which alwaies at their pleasure may do them some harme, as it happened in the yeare of our Lord God 1565, which I remember verie well, how that the Naic, that is to saye the Lord of the Citie, sent to the Cittizens to demand of them certaine Arabian Horses, and they hauing denied them vn- to him, and gaine said his demand, it came to passe that this Lord had a desire to see the Sea, which when the poore Citi- zens vnderstood thereof, they doubted some euill, to heare a thing which was not wont to bee, they thought that this man would come to sacke the Citie, and presently they im- barked themselues the best they could with their mouea- bles, merchandize, Jewels, money and all that they had, and caused the ships to put from the shore, when this was done, as their ill chaunce would haue it, the next night following, there came such a great storme, which put all the ships a land perforce, and brake them to peces, and all the goods that came a land and was saved, was taken from them by the Soldiours and armie of this Lorde, which came downe with him to see the sea, and were attendant at the Sea side, not thinking any such thing to haue hapned.

A foolish
feare of
Portingales.

Saint Thomas, or san Tome.

S. Thomas
his sepulcher.

From Nega patan following my voyage to- wards the East, a hundred & fiftie miles, I found the house of blessed S. Thomas, which is a Church of great deuotion, and greatlpe regarded of the Gentiles for the great miracles that they haue heard hath bene done by that blessed Apostle: nere vnto this Church the Portingales haue builded there a Citie in the countrie subiect

subiect to the king of Bezeneger, which Cittie, although it be not verie greate, in my iudgement it is the sayest in all that parte of the Indyes: and it hath verie saye houses and saye Gardens, in vacant places very well accommodated: it hath streets large and straight, with many churches of great deuotion: their houses be set close vnto another, with little doores: euery house hath his defence, so that by that meanes it is of force sufficient to defend themselves against that countrey: the Portyngales there haue no other possession but their Gardens, and houses that are within the Cittie: the customes belong to the king of Bezeneger, which are very small and easie, so that it is a Countrey of great riches, and great trade: there commeth euery yeare two or three great ships very riche, besides many other small ships: one of the two great ships goeth for Pegan, and the other for Mallaca, laden with fine bumbast cloth of euery sort, painted, which is a rare thing, because those kind of clothes shew as they were gilded with diuers colours, and the more they be washed, the liuelier the colours will shew: also there is other cloth of bumbast which is wouen with diuers colours, & are of great valew: also they make in Sane Tome, great store of red warne, which they dye with a rote called Saya, and this colour will neuer wast, but the more it is washed, the more redder it will shew: they lade this warne the greatest parte of it, for Pegan, because that there they worke and weaue it to make cloth according to their owne fashion, and with lesser charges: It is a meruelous thing to them which haue not seene the lading and unlading of men and marchandise in S. Tome as they do, it is a place so dangerous, there a man cannot be serued with small barkes, neither can they do their busines with the boates of the shippes because they would be beaten in a thousand paces, but they make certain barkes (of purpose) highe, which they call Masady, they be made of little Boardes: one Board sowed to another with small cordes, and in this order are they made: And when they are thus made: and that they will embarke any thing in them eyther men or goods, they lade them a land,

f.i.

and

A description
of S. Thomas
his towne,
called of the
Portyngales
S. Tome.

A painted
kind of cloth
and dyed of
diuers colours
which
those people
delight much
in & esteeme
them of a
great price.

A late Voyage

and when they are laden, the Barke men shusse the boate with her lading into the streame: and with greate speede they make haste, all that they are able to rowe out against the huge waues of the sea that are on that shoze vntill that they carry them to the Whippes: and in like manner they lade these Maludies at the Whippes with marchandise and men: when they come nere the shoze, the Barke men kepe out of the Barke into the Sea to kepe the Barke right that she cast not thwart the shoze, & being kept right, the Suffe of the Sea setteth her lading drye a land, without any hurt or daunger, and sometimes there is some of them that is overthorne, but there can bee no great losse, because they lade but a little at a time: all the marchandise that they lade outwarde they emball it well with Dre hides so that if it take wette it can haue no great harme.

In my voyage returning, in the yere of our Lord God, one thousand, six hundred, fiftie and sixe. I went from Goa vnto Malacca, in a Shippe or Galion of the King of Portingales, which went vnto Banda for to lade Nutmegs and Maces: from Goa to Malacca, one thousand eight hundred miles we passed within the Iland Zeyland, and went through the channell of Nicubar, or else through the channell of Sombrero, which is by the middle of the Iland called Sumtara, called Taprobana: & from Nicubar to Pigue is as it were, a rowe or chaine of an infinite number of Ilandes, of which many are enhabited, with wilde people, and they call those Ilandes the Ilands of Andeman, and they call their people sanadge or wilde, because they eate one another: also these Ilandes haue warre one with another, for they haue small Barkes, and with them they take one an other and so eate one an other, and if by euill chaunce any Ship be losse on those Ilands, as many haue bene, there is not one man of those Ships lost there that escapeth vncaten or vnslaine, these people haue not any acquaintance with any other people, neither haue they trade with any, but live onely of such fruites as those Ilands yeldeth: and if any Ship come nere vnto that place or coast as they passe y way, as in my voyage

In the Ilande
of Banda they
lade Nut-
megs for ther
they growe.

In the Ilands
of Andeman
they eate one
another,

as Agio n qo yoi
Humana carne vescuntur.
Homini vorari —

It happened, as I came from Malacca through the channell of Sombro, there came two of theyr barches nere vnto our shippe laden with fruite, as with Pouces which we call Ambams apples, with fresh nattes, and with a fruite called Mananap: which fruite is lyke to our Turneps, but is verie swete and good to eate: they would not come into the shippe for any thing that we could doe: neither would they take any money for theyr fruite, but they would trucke for olde shirtes or peces of olde linnen breeches, these ragges they let downe with a rope into their barke vnto them, and loke what they thought those things to be worth, so much fruite they would make fast to the rope and let vs hale it in, and it was tolde me that at sonetimes a man shall haue for an olde shirte a good peece of Ambar.

The Mowfies is a kind of fruite growing in clusters and are 5 or 6 inches long a peece, & they growe 5. or 7. on a cluster & are a very good meate.

In any a frute like to a Turnep, delicious to eat.

Sumatra.

This Island of Sumatra is a great Island and deuyded and gouerned by many Kinges, and deuided into many channels, where through there is passage: vpon the head land towards the West is the kingdome of Assi and gouerned by a Moze King, this king is of great force and strength as he that beside his great kingdome, hath many foists and Gallies. In his kingdome groweth great store of Pepper, Ginger, Beniamin, he is an utter enemy to the Portugale and hath diuers times borne at Malacca to fight against it, and hath done great harme to the bolwroughes thereof, but the Cittie alwaie defended him valientlie, and with theyr ordinance dyd great spoyle to hys Campe, at length I came to the Cittie of Malacca.

The commodities that grow in the kingdom of Assi.

A late Voyage

The Cittie Malacca.

The great
trade that is
at Malacca.

Voiages
which are on-
lye for the
king and his
noble men.

At the Mo-
luccos they
lade the
Cloues.

Malacca is a Cittie of merucilous great trade of all kind of Merchandize, which cometh from diuers parts, bicause that all the Ships that saile in these seas, both great and small, are bound to touch at Malacca, to paye their custome there, although they vnlade nothing at all as we do at Ellinor: and if by night they escape away, and pay not their custome, then they fall into a greater danger after: for if they come into the Indies and haue not the scale of Malacca, they paye double custome, I haue not passed farther then Malacca towards the East, but that which I will speake of here, is by good information of them that haue bene there. The sailing from Malacca towards the East, is not common for all men, as China and Giapan, and so forwards to goe who will, but onlye for the king of Portingale and his nobles, with leaue granted vnto them of the king to make such voiages, or to the iurisdiction of the captaine of Malacca, where he expecteth to know what voiages they make from Malacca thether, and these are the kings voiages, that euery year, ether departeth from Malacca, two Gallions of the kings, one of them goeth to the Moluccos to lade Cloues, and the other goeth to Banda to lade Nutmegs and Paces. These two Gallians are laden for the king, neither do they carrie anye particular mans goods, saving the portage of the Marriners and Soldiours, and for this cause, they are not voiages for Merchants, bicause that going thether he shall not haue where to lade his goods of returne, and besides this the Captaine will not carrie anye Merchant for either of these two places. There goeth small Ships of the Mores thether, which come from the coast of Iaua, and change or guild their commodities in the kingdom of Assa, and these be the Paces, Cloues, and Nutmegs, which go for the Straights of Meca. The voiages that the king of Portingale granteth to his nobles are these, of China and Giapan; from China to Giapan, and from Giapan to China,

China, and from China to the Indies, and the boiage of Bengaluco Sonda, with the lading of fine cloth, and euery sort of Bumbast cloth. Sonda is an Island of the Moors, nere to the coast of Giava, and there they lade Pepper for China. The Ships that goeth euery yeare from the Indies to China is called the Ship of Drugs, because she carrieth diuers Drugs of Cambaya: but the greatest part of hir lading is siluer. From Malacca to China is 1800. miles, and from China to Giapan, goeth euery yeare a great Ship of great importance, laden with silke, which for retarne of their silke bring bars of Siluer which they truck in China, that is distant betwene China and Giapan 2400 miles, and in this waye there is diuers Islands, not very big, in the which the friers of S. Paule by the helpe of God, make many Christians there like to themselves: from these Islands hetherwards is not yet discovered, for the great sholones of Sands that they find. The Portingales haue made a small Cittie nere vnto the coast of China called Macha, whose church and houses are of wood, and hath a Bishop, like: but the customes are of the king of China, and they go and pay it at a Cittie called Canton, which is a Cittie of great importance, and verge beautifull, two dayes iorneye and a halfe from Macheo, which people are Gentiles, and are so iealous and searefull, that they would not haue a stranger to put his fote within their land, so that when the Portingales goe thether to paye their custome, and to buye their Merchandize, they will not consent that they shall lye or lodge within the Cittie, but sendeth them forth into the suburbs. The countrie of China is in the kingdome of great Tartaria, and is a very great countrey of the Gentiles, and of great importance, which may be iudged by the riche and precious merchandize that come from thence, the which I beleue are not better nor greater quantitie in the whole worlde, then these are that come from thence. First great store of gold, which they carye to the Indies, made in plates like to little Ships, and in value 23 caracts a peece, very great abundance of fine Silke, Cloth of Damaske and Taffitie, great quantitie of Muske,

The ship of Drugs, so termed of the Portingales.

The distance of places.

Islands not discovered.

A kind of iealous people.

China is vnder the gouernment of the great Tartar.

The riches of China.

A late Voyage

great quantity of Occom in bars, great quantitie of Quicksilver and of Cinaper, great store of Camfora, an infinite quantity of Procellane, made in vessels of divers sorts, great quantitie of painted cloth and squares, infinite store of the robes of China, every yeare there commeth from China to the Indies two or thre great Ships, laden with most riches and precious Merchandize. The Rubarbe commeth from thence over land, by the waye of Percia, because that every yeare there goeth a great Carauan from Percia to China, which is in going thither six moneths, Carauan arriveth at a cittie called Lanchine, the place where the king is resident with his court, I spake with a Persian that was thre yeares in that Cittie of Lanchine, and he told me that it was a great Citie and of great importance. The volages of Malacca which are in the iurisdiction of the Captaine of the castell, are these, that every yeare hee sendeth a small Ship to Timor to lade white Sandolo, for all the best commeth from this Island: there commeth also from Color, but that is not so good: also hee sendeth another small ship everie yeare to Cochine China, to lade there wood of Aleos, for that all the wood of Aleos cometh from this place, which is in the firme land nere unto China, and in that kingdome I could not knowe how that wood groweth by any meanes. For that the people of the countrie will not suffer the Portingales to come within the land, but onely for wood and water, and as for all other things that they wanted, as victuals or merchandize, the people bring y^e a board the ship in small barkes, so that every daye there is a mart kept in the Ship, untill such time as she be laden: also there goeth another ship for the said Captaine of Malacca to Afion, to lade Verzino: all these volages are for the Captaine of the Castell of Malacca, and when he is not disposed to make these volages, he selleth them to another,

It is a most excellent fine mettall as may be made.

Tymor an Island from whence cometh all the white Sádolo.

A market kept aboard of the ships.

The Citie Sion.

Sion was the imperiall seate, and a great Citie, but in the yeare of our Lord God, 1567, it was taken by the king of Pegu which king made a voyage or came by land foure moneths iourney with an armie of men through his land, and the number of his armie was a Million and foure hundred thousand men of warre: when he came to the Citie, he gaue assault to it, and besieged it twentie and one moneths before he could winne it, with great losse of his people, this I know, for that I was in Pegu six monethes after his departure, and sawe when that his officers that were in Pegu, sent five hundred thousand men of warre to furnish the places of them that were slaine and lost in that assault: yet for all this, if there had not bene treason against the Citie, it had not bene lost, for on a night there was one of the gates set open, through the which with great trouble the king gat into the Citie, and became gouernor of Sion: and when the Emperour saw that he was betraied, and that his enimie was in the Citie, he poisoned himselfe, and the wiues and children, and noblemen, that were not slaine in the first assault of the entrance into the Citie, were all carried captiues into Pegu, where I was at the coming home of the king with his triumphes and victorie, which coming home and returning from the warres was a goodly sight to behold, to see the elephants come home in a square, laden with Gold, Silver, Jewels, and with noble men and women that were taken prisoners in that Citie.

great

A prince of a
mercifulous
strength and
power.Treason
reasonGreat tri-
umpe.

Now to returne to my voyage: I departed from Malacca, in a great Shippe which went for S. Tome, being a Citie situate on the coast of Chiriamandell, & because the captain of the vessels of Malacca hauing vnderstanding pro aduyzo, that the king of Assi would come with a great armye and power of men against them, therefore vpon this he would not giue licence that anye Ships should departe:

Therefore

A late Voyage

The moun-
tains of Zer-
ziline.

A miserable
thing.

they would
haue giuen
two hundred
& a halfe of
pepper for a
small dish of
water and
they would
not take it
their miserie
was so great.

Therefore in this Shippe we departed in the night, without making anye provision of our water: and wee were in that shippe fower hundred and oddemen: we departed from thence with Intention to goe to an Ilande to take in water, but the windes were so contrary, that they would not suffer vs to fetch it, so that by this meanes wee were two and forty dayes in the sea as it were lost, and we were driven to and fro, so that the first land that we discovered, was beyonde Saint Tomes, more then five hundred miles which were the mountaines of Zerzerline, nere vnto the kingdome of Orisa, and so we came to Orisa with many sicke, and more that weare deade for want of water: and they that were sicke in fower dayes died: and I for the space of a yeare after had my throte so sore hoarse, that I coulde neuer satisfie my thirst in drinkeing of water: I iudge the reason of my hoarsenesse to be with soppes that I watted in binnigar and Dyle wherewith I sustained my selfe many dayes, there were not any want of breade: neither of wine: But the wines of that countrie are so hotte that without water they kill a man: neither are they able to drinke them: when we beganne to want water, I sawe certaine Mozes that were officers in the Ship, that solde a smal dish full for a Duckat, after this, I sawe one that would haue giuen a Barre of Pepper, which is two quintalles and a halfe, for a little measure of water, and he could not haue it. Truly I beleue that I had died with my slave, whom then I had to serue me, which cost me very deere, but to prouide for the daunger at hand, I sold my slave for halfe that he was worth, because that I would saue his drinke that he drunke to serue my owne purpose, and saue my life.

Of the Kingdome of Orisa, and the Riuer Ganges.



Orisa was a faire Kingdome, and frostye, though the which a man might haue gone with Golde in his hand without any danger at all, as long as the lawfull King reigned which was a gentile, which was in the citie called Catecha, which was within the land fure dayes Journey. This King loued Strangers mercenarious well, and Marchants which came in and out in his Kingdome, in such wise, that he would take no custome of of them, neither any other greuous thing. Onely the Ship that came thither paide a small thing according to her portage, and euery yeere in the port of Orisa, laded 25. or 30. Ships great and small, with many diuers sortes of fine white bumbaste cloth. Oyle of Zerzeline, which they make of a Seede, and is very good to eate and to frye fishe withall, great store of Butter, Lacca, long Pepper, Ginger, Pirabolany dye, and condyf, great store of cloth of hearbes, which is a kinde of Silke which groweth amongst the woods without any labour of man, only when the bole therof is grown round as big as an Orange, then they take care only to gather them. About sixtene yeeres passed, this King with his Kingdome were destroyed by the King of Patane, which was also King of the greatest parte of Bengala, and when he had got the kingdome he set custome there twenty pro cento, as Marchants paide in his Kingdome, but this tirant enioyed his kingdome but a small time, but was conquered by another tirant, which was the greates Magoll, King of Agraa, Dely and of all Cambaia, without any resistance. I departed from Orisa to Bengala, to the harbor Pichene, which is distant from Orisa towards the East a hundredeth and seauenty miles. They goe as it were rowing alongst the coaste fiftie & sower miles, and then we enter into the Riuer Ganges: from the mouth of this Riuer, to a Citie called Saragan where the Marchants gather them selues together with their trade, are a 120. miles, which they rowe in 18. howers:

A rare thing.

The loue of the King to strangers was so great, that he would take no custome of them.

The commodities that goe out of Orisa.

This cloth we call New cloth.

In this Bengala, they lade Nutmegges, for there they growe.

The Riuer of Ganges.

A late Voyage

Bazaras and Patuas are the names of the Barks that they row in the River Ganges.

A town made for two or three monthes and then burnt.

with the increace of the water, in which Riuer it floweth and ebbeth as it dooth in the Thames, and when the ebbing water is come, they are not able to rowe against it, by reason of the swiftnesse of the water, yet their Barks be light and armed with oares, like to foisties, yet they cannot preuaile against that streame, but for refuge must make them fast to the banke of the riuer vntill the next flowing water, and they call these barks Bazaras and Patuas: they row as wel as a Galliot, or as wel as euer I haue seen any, a good tides rowing befoze you come to Satagan, you shall haue a place which is called Buttor, and from thence vpwordes the Shippes do not goe, because that vpwordes the Riuer is very shallowe, and little water, euery yeere at Buttor they make and vnmake a Village, with houses and shops, made of strawe, and with all thinges necessary to their vles, and this village standeth as long as the shippes ride there, and depart for the Indies, and when they are departed, euery man goeth to his plotte of houses, and there setteth fier on them, which thing made me to meruaile. For as I passed vpto Satagan, I saw this village standing with a great number of people, with an infinite number of Shippes and Bazaras, and at my returne comming downe with my Captaine of the last ship, for whome I tarried, I was all amazed to see such a place so sone rased and burnt, nothing left but the signe of the burnt houses, the small Shippes goe to Satagan, and there they lade.

Of the Citie of SATAGAN.

The commodities that are laden in Satagan.



In the port of Satagan euery yeere ladeth 30. or 35. Shippes great and small, with Rye Cloth of Bombaste, of diuers sortes, Lacca, great abundance of Sugar, Pirabolany, dried and preserued, long Pepper, Oyle of Zeezeline, and many other sorts of Marchandise. The Citie of Satagan is a reasonable faire Citie for a Citie of the Indies, abounding in all thinges, and was gouerned by

by the King of Patane, and now is subiect to the great Magoll, I was in this Kingdome solwe monethes, wheras many marchants did buye or freight boats for their benefits, and with these barkes they goe up and downe the riuer of Ganges to fairens, buying their commodity with a great advantage, because that every daye in the weeke they haue a faire, now in one place, and now in another, and I also hired a barke and went up and downe the riuer and did my businesse, and so in the night I sawe many straunge things. The kingdom of Bengala in times past haue bene as it were in the power of Moyses, neuerthelesse there is great stoze of Gentiles among them, alwayes whereas I haue spoken of Gentiles, is to be vnderstood Idolaters, and wheras I speak of Moores I meane Mahomets sect, especially those people that bee within the lande doe greatly worshippe the riuer of Ganges, for when any is sicke, he is brought out of the country to the bancke of the riuer, and there they make him a small cottage of strawe, and euery day they wet him with that water, whereof there is many that die, and when they are dead, they make a heape of stiches and boughes and lay the dead bodie thereon, and putting fire thereunto, they let the body alone vntill it be halfe roasted, and then they take it off from the fire, and make an empty iar fast about his neck, and so throwe him into the riuer. These things euerie night as I passed up and downe the riuer I sawe for the space of two moneths, as I passed to the fayres to buy my commodities with the Merchantes, and this is the cause that the Portugalles will not drinke of the water of the riuer Ganges, yet to the sight it is more perfecter and clearer then that water of Nylus is. From y^e port of Pechineo I went to Cochim, and from Cochim to Malaca, from whence I departed for Pegu eight hundred miles distant, that voyage was wot to bee made in twentie five or thirtie dayes, but wee were solwe moneths, and at the end of thre moneths our Shippe was without victualles. The Pilot tolde vs that wee were by his altitude from a Citie called Tenassiry, a Citie in the kingdom of Pegu, and these his wordes were not true, but

These Gentiles are Idolaters.

Moores are of the sect of Mahomet.

A Ceremonie of the gentiles when they are dead.

Portingales doo not drink of the water of the Riuer Ganges.

A late Voyage

we were (as it were) in y^e middle of manie Ilands, and manie vninhabited rocks, and there were also some Portugals that affirmed that they knew the Land, & knewe also where the Citie of Tenassary was.

Mergy a harbour where ships land.

Niper Wine is a most excellent drink.

Niper Wine good to cure the french disease.

Niper Wine very deere in the Indians.

Which citie of right belongeth to the kingdome of Sion, which is situate on a great riuer side which commeth out of the kingdome of Sion: and where this riuer runneth into the sea, there is a village called Mergy, in whose harbour euerie yere there ladeth some Shippes with Merzina, Pypa, and Benjamin, a few cloues, nuts & maces which come from the coast of Sion, but the greatest merchandise there is berzing, and nypa, which is an excellent Wine, which is had in the stowe of a tree called Pyper. Whose liquor they distill, and so make an excellent drinke cleere as Christall, good to the mouth, and better to the stomacke, and it hath an excellent gentle virtue, that if one were rotten with the french pocks, drinking good stowe of this, hee shall be whole againe, and I haue seen it proued, because that, when I was in Cochin, there was a friende of mine, that his nose began to droppe away with that disease, and was counselled of the doctors of physicke, that he should goe to Tenassary at the time of the new wines, and that he should drinke of the nyper Wine, night and day, as much as he could before it was distilled, which at that time it is most delicate, but after that it is distilled, it is more stronger, and drinke much of it, it will fume into the heade with drunkenesse. This man went thither, and did so, and I haue seen him after with a good colour and sounde. This Wine is verie much esteemed in the Indies, & so, that that it is brought so farre off, it is very deare: in Pegu ordinarily it is good cheape, because it is norer to the place where they make it, and there is euerie yere great quantitie made thereof: and returning to my purpose, I say being amongst these rockes, and farre from the land which is ouer against Tenassary, with great scarcitie of victualles, and that by the saying of the pylate and two Portugalles, holding then firme that we were in front of the aforesaide harbour, we determined to goe thither with our boat and fetch victu,

vidualles, and that the Shippe shoulde stay for vs in a place assigned, we were twenty and eight persons in the boat that went for vidualles, and on a day about twelue of the clocke we went from the Ship, assuring our selues to be in the harbour befoze night in the aforesaide port, wee rowed all that day, and a great part of the next night, and all the next day without finding harbour, or any signe of good landing, and this came to passe through the euill counsel of the two Portugallies that were with vs.

For we had ouershot the harbour and left it behind vs, in such wise that we had losse the lande, inhabited with the ship, and we twentie eight men had no maner of victuall with vs in the boate, but it was the Lozdes will that one of the Mariners, had brought a litle Ryce with him in the boat to barter away for some other thing, and it was not so much but that three or foure men would haue eaten it at a meale: I toke the gouernment of this Ryce, promising that by the helpe of God that Ryce should be nourishment for vs vntill it pleased God to send vs to some place that was inhabited: and when I slept I put the ryce into my bosome because they shoulde not rob it from me: we were nine dayes rowing alongst the coast, without finding any thing but Countries vninhabited, and deserts Iland, wher if we had found but grasse it woulde haue seemed Sugar vnto vs, but wee coulde not finde any, yet wee founde a fewe leaues of a tree, and they were so hard that we could not chew them, we had Water and Wood sufficient, and as we rowed, we could goe but by flowing Water, for when it was ebbing Water, we made fast our boat to the bancke of one of those Ilands, and in these nine dayes that we rowed, wee found a caue or nest of Tortugaes egges, wherein was a hundred & fortie foure egges, the which was a great helpe vnto vs: these egges are as big as a hennes egge, and haue no shell about them but a tender Skinne, euerie day wee sodde a kettle full of them egges, with an handfull of ryce in the broth thereof: it pleased God that at the ende of nine dayes, wee discovered certaine fisher men, a fishing with small barkes, and wee rowed

Great extre
mitie at Sea.

This Tortu
go is a shell
fishe which li
ueth in y Sea,
and yet laieth
his Egges in
the Sand, I
haue scene
200. and od
egges in one
of their bel
lies.

A late Voyage

Tauay vnder
the King of
Pegu.

to wards them, with a good chere, for I thinke there were neuer men moze glad then we were, for we were so soze afflicted with penurie that we could skarce stand on our legs. yet according to the order that we set for our ryce, when we saw those fisher men, there was left sufficient for foure days. The first village that we came too, was in the gulse of Tauay, vnder the king of Pegu, whereas wee founde greate store of victualles, then for two or thre dayes after our arri uall there, wee woulde eate but little meate, anie of vs: and yet for all this, we were at the point of death the most part of vs. From Tauay to Martauan, in the kingdome of Pegu, are seuentie two miles. We laded our boate with victuals which was abundantly sufficient for sixe monethes, from whence wee departed for the porte and Citie of Martauan, where in short time we arriued, but wee founde not our ship there as we had thought we shoulde, from whence presently wee made out two barkes to goe to loke for her. And they founde her in greate calamitie, and neede of Water, being at an anchor with a contrarie winde, and came very yll to passe, because that shee wanted her boate a moneth which should haue made her prouision of wood and water. The ship also by the grace of God arriued safely in the aforesaide port of Martauan.

The Citie of Martauan.

Martauan a
Citie vnder
the King of
Pegu.



We founde in the Citie of Martauan ninetie Portugalles of Merchantes and other base men, which had fallen at difference with the Rector or gouernour of the Citie, and for this cause, that certaine vagabondes of the Portugalles had slayne five falchines of the Kinges of Pegu, which chaunced about a moneth after that the king of Pegu was gone with a million and foure hundredeth thousande men to conquer the kingdome of Sion, they

they haue for custome in this Countrey and Kingdome that the King being wheresoeuer his pleasure is to be out of his kingdome, that euerie fiftene dayes there goeth from Pegu a carauan of *Jalchines*, with euerie one a basket on his heade full with some fruites or other delicates of refreshings, and with cleane clothes, it chaunced that this carauan passing by Martauan, and resting themselues there a night, there happened betwene the *Portugalles* and them: wordes of dispiht, and from wordes to blowes, and because it was thought that the *Portugalles* had the worse, the night following, when the *Jalchines* were a sleepe with their companie, the *Portugalles* went and cut off fiue of their heades. Nowe there is a Lawe in Pegu that whosoever killeth a man, hee shall buy the shed bloud with his monie, according to the estate of the person that is slaine, but these *Jalchines* beeing the seruantes of the King, the *Resorts* durst not doe any thing in the matter, without the consent of the King, because it was necessarie that the King shoulde knowe of such a matter. When the King had knowledge thereof, he gaue commaundement that the malifactors shoulde bee kept untill his comming home, and then he would duely minister iustice, but the captaine of the *Portugalles* woulde not deliuer those men, but rather set himselfe with all the rest in armes, and went euerie day through the citie marching with the Drumme and ancient displayd. For at that time the Citie was emptie of men, by reason they were gone al to the warres and in businesse of the king, in the midst of this rumour we came thether, and I thought it a straunge thing to see the *Portugalles* vse such insolencie in another mans Cittie. And I stood in doubt of that which came to passe, & would not unlade my goddes because y they were moze surer in the ship then on the land, the greatest part of the lading was the owners of the ship, who was in Malacca, yet there were diuers merchāts there, but their gods were of small importāce, al those merchants told me y they woulde not unlade any of their goddes there, vlesse I would unlade first, yet after they left my counsell & folowed their

A custome that these People haue when the King is in the warres.

A lawe in Pegu for killing of men.

Great pride of the *Portingalles*.

A late Voyage

A good discrete way taken for safe garde of his goods.

their own, and put their goods a land and lost it euerie whit. The Kettoz with the custome sent for me, and demanded why I put not my goods a lande, and pay my custome as other men did: to whom I answered, that I was a merchant that was newly come thither, & seeing such disorder amongst the Portugalles, I doubted the losse of my goods which cost me very dear, with the sweate of my face, and for this cause I was determined not to put my goods a lande, vntill such time as his honour would assure me in the name of the king, that I shoulde haue no losse although there came harme to the Portugalles, that I nor my goods should not haue any hurt, because I had neither part nor any difference with them in this rumo: my reason sounded well in the Kettoz eares, and presently commaunded to call the Bargits, which are as Counsellors of the Citie & there they promised me on the kings head or in the behalfe of the King, that neither I nor my goods should haue anie harme, but that we should be safe & sure: of which promise there was made publike notes, and then I sent for my goods and had them a land, and payd my custome, which is in that countrie ten in the hundred of the same goods, and for my more securitie I toke a house right against the Kettoz house. The Captain of the Portugalles, and all the Portugall Merchants were put out of the Citie, and I with twentie and two more men which were officers in the Ship, we had our dwelling in the Citie. After this, the Gentils deuised to be reuenged of the Portugalles, but they woulde not put it in execution vntill such time as our small Shippe had discharged all her goods, and then the next night following, came from Pegu foure thousand soldiers with some Elephants of Warre, and before that they made anie rumo: in the citie, the Kettoz sent, and gave commaundement to all Portugalles that were in the Citie, that when they heard anie rumo: or noyse, that for any thing they shoulde not goe out of their houses, and as they tendered their own health. Then foure houres in the night I heard a great rumour and noyse of men of Warre, with Elephants which theye downe the doores of the Warre houses of the

Portu

A reuenge on the Portugals.

Portugalles, and their houses of wood and strawe, in the which rumour there were some Portugalles wounded, and one of them slaine, and others without making prooſe of there manhoode. which the daye beſore did ſo bragge at that time: put themſelues to flight moſte ſhamefullye, and ſaued them ſelues a boorde of little Shippes, that were at an ancker in the harbour, and ſome that were in their beddes fledde away naked, and that night they caried away all the Portugalles goodes, out of the ſuburbes into the Citie, and thoſe Portugalles that had their goodes in the ſuburbes with all. After this the Portugalles that were fled into the Shippes to ſaue themſelues, tooke a newe courage to themſelues, and came a lande and ſet fire on the houſes in the ſuburbs, which houſes being made of wood and ſtraw, and a freſh winde: in ſmall time they were burnt and conſumed, with which fire halfe the Citie had like to beene burnt, when the Portugalles had done this, they were without all hope to recouer any part of their goodes againe, which goods might amount to the ſumme of ſixtēe thouſande duckets, which if they had not ſet fire to the towne, they might haue had their goodes giuen them gratis, then the Portugalles hauing vnderſtanding that this thing was not done by the conſent of the King, but by his liſe tenant and the Kettoꝝ of the citie, they were verie yll content, knowing that they had made a greate fault, yet the next morning following, the Portugalles began to batter and ſhoote their ordnance againſt the Citie, which batterie of theirs continued ſoꝝe dayes, but all was in vaine, ſoꝝ the ſhott neuer hit the Citie, but light on the top of a ſmall hill neere vnto it, ſo that the Citie had no harme, when the Kettoꝝ perceiuing that the Portugalles made batry againſt the Citie, he tooke twentie and one Portugalles that were there in the Citie, and ſent them foure miles into the Countrie, there to tarrie vntill ſuch time as the other Portugalles were departed, that made the batterie, who after their departure let them go at their owne libertie without any harme done vnto them, I was alwayes in my houſe with a good guard appointed me
by

A late Voyage

by the King, that no man shoulde doe mee iniurie, nor harme me nor my goodes, in such wise that hee perfourmed all that hee had promised mee in the name of the King, but he would not let me depart before the comming of the King, which was my hindrance greatly, because I was twentie and one moneths sequestred, that I coulde not buy nor sell any kind of merchandize. Those commodities that I brought thither, was Pepper, Sandolo, and Porcellan of China, so when the King was come home, I made my supplication vnto him, and I was licensed to depart when I would.

Pegu is the name of the Kingdome and y choice Citie is called after that name.

A thing most meruailous that at the comming of the tide, that the earth should quake

This tide is like to the tides in our River of Seuerne.

From Martauan I departed to goe to the chiefest Citie in the kingdome of Pegu, which is also called after the name of the Kingdome, which voyage is made by sea in three or foure dayes, they may goe also by Land, but hee that hath merchandize it is better for him to goe by sea and lesser charge, and in this voyage you shal haue a Marcareo, which is one of the meruellous things in the world y nature hath wrought, and I neuer sawe anie thing so hard to be beleued as this, The great encreasing and deminishing that the Water maketh there at one pulke or instant, and with the horrible earth quake and great noyse that it maketh where it cometh. We departed from Martauan in barks, which are like to our Pilot boates, with the encrease of the Water, and they go as swift as an arrowe out of a bowe, so long as the tide runneth with them, and when the water is at the highest, then they drawe themselves out of the Chanel towards some bancke, and there they come to anker, and when the Water is diminished, then they rest a drey: and when the barkes rest drie, they are as high from the bottome of the Chanell, as any house toppe is high from the ground. They let their barks lie so high for this respect, that if there should any shippe rest or ride in the Chanell, with such force cometh in the Water, that it would ouerthrowe ship or bark: yet for all this, that the barkes bee so farre out of the Chanell, and though the Water hath lost her greatest strength and furie before it come so high, yet they make fast their prowes to the streame, and often times it maketh them verie feare,

fearfull, & if the Anker did not hold her prow vp by strength: she woulde bee ouerthrowne and lost with men and goods, when the Water beginneth to encrease, it maketh such a noise and so great that you would thinke it an earthquake, & presently at the first it maketh 3. waues. So that the first washeth ouer the barke, from stem to stern the second is not so furious as the first, & the third raiseth the anker, and then for the space of six howres y the water encreaseth, they rowe with such swiftnesse that you woulde thinke they did flye, in these tides there must be lost no iot of time, for if you arriue not at the stagious before the tide be spent, you must turne backe from whence you came for there is no staying at any place but at these stagious, and there is more daunger at one of these places then at another, as they bee higher and lower one then another. When as you returne from Pegu to Martauan, they goe but halfe the Tide at a time, because they will lay their barkes vp aloft on the bankes, for the reason aforesaide, I coulde neuer gather any reason of the noyse that this Water maketh in the encrease of the Tide, and in deminishing of the Water. There is another Macareo in Cambaya, but that is nothing in coparison of this, by the helpe of God wee came safe to Pegu, which are two cities, the olde and the newe, in the old Citie are the Merchantstraungers, and merchants of the Countrie, for there is the greatest doings and gretest trade. This Citie is not verie great, but it hath verie great suburbs. Their houses be made with canes, and couered with leaues, or with strawe, But the merchants haue all one house or Magason, which house they call Godon which is made of Bricks, and there they put all their goods of any valure, to saue them from the often mischances y there hapneth to houses made of such stuffe, in the new citie is the pallace of the king, & his abiding place with all his barons & nobles, & other gentlemen & in y time that I was there, they finished the building of the new citie, it is a great citie, verie plain and flat, & 4. square, walled round about, & with ditches y compasse the wals about with water, in which ditches are many crocadels, it hath no

These tides
make their
iust course as
ours doo.

This Maca
reo is a tide or
a corant.
Houses made
of Cane and
couered with
leaues of
trees.

Godon is a
place or house
for merchants
to lay their
goods in.

The forme of
the building
of the new
Citie of
Pegu.

A late Voyage

drawe Bridges, yet it hath twentie gates, five for euerie square on y^e walles, ther is manie places made for centineles to watch, made of Wood and couered wth gilt with gold, the Streets thereof are the fayrest that I haue sene, they are as streight as a lyne from one gate to another, and standing at the one gate, you may discover to the other, and they are as broad as 10. or 12. men may ride a brest in the: & those Streets that be thwart are fayre and large, these Streets both on the one side and on the other, are planted at the doores of the houses: Put trees of India, which make a verie comodious shadowe, the houses be made of Wood and couered with a kind of tiles in forme of cups, verie necessarie for their vse, the Kings Palace is in the middle of the Citie, made in forme of a walled Castle, with ditches full of Water round about it, The lodgings within are made of Wood, all ouer gilded with fine pynacles, and verie costly worke, couered with plates of Golde. Truly it may be a Kinges house: within y^e gate there is a fayre large Court, from the one side to the other, wherein there is made places for the strongest and stoutest Eliphantes appointed for the seruice of the Kinges person, and amongst all other Eliphants, he hath foure that be white, a thing so rare that a man shall hardly finde another King that hath any, and if this King know any other that hath white Eliphants, he sendeth for them as for a gift. The time that I was there, there was two brought out of a farre Countrey, and that cost mee something the sight of them, for that they commaund the Merchantes to goe to see them, and then they must giue somewhat to the men that bring them, the brokers of the Merchantes giue for euerie man halfe a Duckett, which they call a Tansa, which amounteth to a great somme. For the number of Merchants that are in that Citie, and when they haue payde the aforesaide Tansa, they may chuse whether they will see them at that time or no, because that when they are in the Kinges Hall, euerie man may see them that will, but at that time they must goe and see them, for it is the Kinges pleasure it shoulde be so. This King amongst all other his Titles, hee

A rich and
stately Pal-
laice.

Fower white
Eliphants

This mony
cald tansa is
halfe a duckett
which may be
three shillings
and foure
pence.

is called the King of the white Elphants, and it is reported that if this King knew any other King that had any of these white Elphants, and would not send them unto him, that he would hazard his whole Kingdome to conquer them, he esteemeth these white Elphantes verie dearly, and are had in great regarde, and kept with verie mate service, euerie one of them is in a house, all gilded ouer, and they haue there meate giuen them in vessells of Siluer and gold, there is one black Elphant the greatest that hath bene seen, and he is kept according to his bignesse, hee is nine cubites high, which is a meruellous thing, it is reported that this King hath foure thousand Elphants of Warre, and all haue their teeth, and they vse to put on their two vppermoste teeth sharpe pikes of yron, and make them fast with rings, because these beastes fight, and make battel with their teeth. he hath also verie manie yong Elphantes that haue not their teeth sprouted forth, also this King hath a braue deuice in hunting to take these Elphantes when they will, two miles from the Citie. He hath builded a fayre pallaice and al gilded, and within it a fayre Court, and within it and rounde about there is made an infinite number of places for men to stand to see this hunting, nere vnto this Pallace is a mighty great Wood, through the which the hunts-men of the King, ride continually on the backs of the femine elphants, teaching the in this businesse, euerie hunter carrieth out with him five or six of these Femines and they say y they annoint the secrete place, with a certain composition that they haue, that when the wilde Elphant doth smell thereunto, they follow the femines & cannot leaue them when the hunts-men haue made prouision, and the Elphant so entangled: they guide the Femines towardes the Palace which is called Lambell, and this palace hath a dooze which doth open and shut with ingines, befoze which dooze ther is a long straight way with trees on both the sides, which couereth the way in such wise as it is like darkenesse in a corner, the wilde Elphant when he commeth to this way, thinketh that he is in the Woods. At the end of this darke way there is a great

The Princely
value of a
King to ha-
zard his
whole King-
dome to as-
sume an
Elphant

Elphants
houses gilded
ouer with
Golde and
haue their
meat giuen
them in ves-
sells of Siluer
and Golde.
A warlike
pollicie.

An excellent
deuice to hunt
and take
wilde Ele-
phants.

A subtile com-
position.

A late Voyage

field, when the hunters haue gottē this pray, when they first come to this fielde, they sende presently to giue knowledge there to the Citie, and with all spæde there goeth out fiftie or sixtie men on horsebacke, and do be set the field rounde about, in the great fielde then the females, which are taught in this businesse goe directly to the mouth of the dark way, and when as the wilde Cliphant is entred in there, the hunters shoute and make a great noise, as much as is possible to make y wilde Cliphant entering in at the gate of y pallace, which is then open, and as sone as they bee in, the gate is shut without any noyse, and so the hunters with the female Cliphants, and the wilde one are all in the Court together, and then within a small time the Females withdrazw themselves away one by one, out of the Court, leauing the wilde Cliphant alone, and when hee perceiueth that hee is left alone: he is so madde that for two or thre howres to see him, it is the greatest pleasure in the Worlde, hee wepeth, hee singeth, hee runneth, hee iustleth, hee thrusteth vnder the places, where the people stande to see him, thinking to kill some of them, but the posts and timber is so strong and great that they cannot hurt any bodie, yet hee often times bzeaketh his teeth in the grates, at length whē he is wearie and hath laboured his body that he is all wet with sweat, thē hee plucketh in his trunk into his mouth, and then hee throweth out so much Water out of his bellie, that he sprinkleth it ouer the heades of the lookers on, to the vttermoste of them, although it be verie high, and then when they see him verie wearie, there goeth certaine officers into the Court with long sharpe canes in their handes and pricke him that they make him to goe into one of the houses that is made alongest the Court for the same purpose, as there is many which are made long and narrow, that when the Cliphant is in, he cannot turne himselfe to goe backe againe, and it is requisit, that these men shoulde be verie warie and swift, although their canes be long, yet the Cliphant woulde kill them if they were not swift to saue themselves, at length when they haue gotten him into one of those houses, they stande

An excellent
pastime of the
Eliphants.

These canes
are like to
thē in Spaine
which they
call Iaco de
sore.

stande ouer him in a loft and get ropes vnder his belly and about his necke, and about his legges, and binde him fast, and so let him stande fowre or fve dayes, and giue him neither meate nor drinke. At the ende of these fowre or fve dayes, they vnloose him and putteth one of the females vnto him, and giue them meate and drinke, and in eight dayes he is become tame. In my iudgement there is not a beaste so intellectuall as is these Cliphants, nor of more vnderstanding in all the Worlde: for hee will doe all thinges that his keeper sayth, so that he lacketh nothing but humaine speech.

A strange thing that a beast so wilde should in so short time be made tame.

It is reported that the greatest strength that the king of Pegu, hath is in these Cliphantes, for when they goe to battell, they set on their backs a Castle of Wood bounde to his backe, with bandes vnder his bellie: and in euerie Castle fowre men, verie commodiouslie sette to fight with Hargubushes, with Bowes and arrowes, with Dartes, with Pikes, and other launcing weapons, and they say that the Skinne of this Cliphant is so harde, that any Harquebusse will not pierce it, vnlesse it bee in the eye, temples, or some other tender place of his body, and besides this, they are of greate strength, and haue a verie excellent order in their battell as I haue scene at their feasts which they make in the yeere, in which feastes the King maketh triumphes, which is a rare thing and worthe memorie, that in so barbarous a people there shoulde bee such goodly orders as they haue in their armies which bee distinct in squares of Cliphantes, of Horsemen, of Harquebushers and Pikemen, that truly the number of them are infinite: but their armour and Weapons are verie naught and weake as well the one as the other, they haue very bad Pikes, their swords are worse made, like long knives without pointes, his harquebushes are moste excellent, and alway in his warres hee hath eightie thousande Harquebushes, and the number of them encrease dayly. Because the King will haue them shoote euerie day at the Plank, and so by continuall exercise, they become moste excellent Shotte: also hee hath

The greatest strength that the King of Pegu hath.

A goodly order in a barbarous people.

The order of their weapons and number of his men.

Exercise in armes is the cheefest defence of a Cuntry.

A late Voyage

26. crowned
Kings at his
commaund.

15. hundreth
thousand men
in one Camp

A people of a
hard nature
and fit for
warres.

Eating of Ser
pents.

This King of
Pegu is the
great King of
Tartaria,
which we call
the great
Cam, or the
King of Quin
say.

The riches of
this Ring of
Pegu.

great ordinaunce made of very good mettall, to conclude there is not a king on the earth that hath more power or strength then this king of Pegu, because he hath twenty and six crowned kings at his commaunde. He can make in his Campe: a milion and halfe of men of Warre in the fildes against his enimies, the state of his kingdome and mainenance of his armie, which is a thing incredible to consider the victualles that shoulde mainteine such a number of people in the Warres, but he that knoweth the nature and quality of that people, will easily beleue it, I haue seene with my proper eyes that those people and souldiers haue eaten of all sort of Wilde beastes, that are on the earth, whether it be very filthie or otherwise, all serueth for their mouthes, yea, I haue seene them eat Scorpions and Serpents, also they feede of all kinde of hearbes and grasse. So that if such a great armie want not Water and salt, they will maintain themselves a long time in a bush with rotes, flowers and leaues of trees, they carie rice with them for their voyage & that serueth them in stead of comfets: it is so daintie vnto them. This king of Pegu hath not any army or power by sea, but in the land for people, dominions, golde and silver, he farre exceeds the power of the great Turke in treasure and power. This king hath diuers Pagasons full with treasure, as Golde, silver, and euery day, he encrease it more & more, and it is neuer diminished, also he is Lord of the mines of Rubies, Saphyres & Spinelles, neere vnto his royall pallace, there is an estimable treasure whereof he maketh no account, for that it standeth in such a place that euerie one may see it, and the place where this treasure is: is a great Courte walled rounde about with walles of stone, with two gates which stande open euerie daye: and within this place or Court, are foure gilded houses couered with lead, and in euerie one of these are certaine panim Idoles of a verie great balure, In the first house there is a stature of the Image of a man of Gold verie great, & on his head a crown of Gold, beset with most rare rubies and Saphyres and round about him are foure little Children of Golde. In the seconde house,

house, there is the stature of a man of siluer, that is set as it were, sitting on heapes of monie: whose stature in height as he sitteth, is so high: that his highnesse exceeds the height of any one floure of a house he is so high, I measured his feete and founde that they were as long as all my bodie was in height, with a Crowne of his heade like to the first: and in the third house, there is a stature of brasse of the same bignesse, with a like Crowne of his head.

In the fourth and last house, there is a stature of a man, as big as the other, which is made of Gausa, which is the metall they make their monie of, and this mettles is made of Copper and leade mingled together. This stature also hath a Crowne on his head like the first, this treasure being of suche a valure as it is: standeth in an open place, that euery man at his pleasure may goe and see it. For the keepers thereof neuer forbid any man the sight thereof, I say as I haue sayde befoze, that this King euerie yere in his feastes triumpheth, and because it is worthy of the noting, I think it meet to writ therof, which is as followeth. The king rideth on a triumphing Cart or Waggon, all guilded, which is drawn by sixteen goodly horses: & this Cart is very high with a goodly canapie ouer it, behind the Cart goeth twenty of his Lordes & Nobles, with euerie one a rope in his hand made fast to the Cart, for to holde it vp right, that it fall not. The king sitteth in the middle of the cart, and vpon the same Carte, about the king standeth fowze of his Nobles most fauoured of him, and befoze this Carte wherein the king is, goeth all his armie as aforesaide, and in the middle of his armie goeth all his Nobilitie rounde about the Cart, that are in his dominions, a merueilous thing to see so many people, such riches and such good order in a people so barbarous, as they bee.

This King of Pegu hath one principall wife, which is kept in a Seralyo, he hath thre hundredeth Concubines, of who it is reported, that hee hath ninetie Children. This King sitteth euerie day in person to heare the suites of his Combats, but he no; they neuer speake one to another, but by supplicati-

An excellent fine metall made by a mixture of Copper and Lead.

The great pompe of this King.

The order of their going.

This King hath one wife and 300. concubines.

The order of Iustice.

A late Voyage

No difference
of person be-
fore the king
in controuer-
ses or in Iu-
stice.

If we had such
paper in Eng-
land, sutes in
law would
not hang so
long.

The commo-
dities that are
ventured in
Pegu.

ons made in this order. The King sitteth by aloft in a great hall, on a tribunall seate, and lower under him sitteth all his Barons rounde about, then those that demaunde audience, enter into a great Court befoze the King, and there set them downe on the grounde foztie paces distant from the Kinges person, and amongst those people there is no difference in matters of audience befoze the King, but all alike, and there they sitte with their supplications in their handes, which are made of long leaues of a Tree, these leaues are thre quarters of a yerde longe, and two fingers broade, which are witten with a sharpe yron made foz that purpose, and in those leaues are their supplications witten, and with theire supplications: they haue in their handes a present or gift, according to the waigh- tinesse of their matter. Then come the secretaries downe and read these supplications, and then take them after and reade them befoze the King, and if the King thinke it good to doe to them that fauour or iustice that they demaund: then hee commaundeth to take the present out of his hand, but and if he thinke their demaunde bee not iustly, or accor- ding to right: hee commaundeth them away without ta- king of their giftes or presents. In the Indies there is not a ny merchandise that is good to bring to Pegu, vnlesse it bee at some times by chance to bring at sometimes Opium of Cambaia, and if he bring monie he shall lose by it. Nowe the commodities that come from S. Tome, are the onely Mer- chandice foz that place, which is the great quantitie of cloth made there, which they vse in Pegu: which cloth is made of bombast wouen and painted, so that the moze that kinde of cloth is washed, the moze linelier they shewe their colours, which is a rare thing, and there is made of this kind of cloth which is of great impoortance, so that a small bale of it will cost a thousande or two thousande Duckets. Also from S. Tome, they layde great store of red yarne, of Bombast dyed with a roote which they call Saia, as aforesaide, which colour will neuer out. With which merchandise euerie yere there goeth a great Ship from S. Tome to Pegu of great im-

portance, and they vsually depart from S. Tome to Pegu the 10. or 11. of September, and if thee stay vntill the twelfth, it is a great hap if she returne not without making of her voyage. Their vse was to depart the sixt of September, and then they made sure voiajes, and now because ther is great labour about that kinde of cloth, to bring it to perfection and that it be well dried, as also the greedinesse of the captain, that would make an extraoꝝdinarie gain of his freight, thinking to haue the winde alwayes to serue their turn, they stay so long that at sometimes, the winde turneth. For in those parts the windes blowe firmly, for certaine times with the which they goe to Pegu, with the winde in powpe and if they arriue not there befoze the winde chaunge, and get ground to anker: perfoze they must return back again, for that the gales of the winde blow there for thre or fouze moneths together alwayes in one place with great foze.

Note the departure of the Ships from S. Tome to Pegu.

But if they get the coast and anker there: then with greate laboꝝ he may saue his voyage. Also ther goeth another great ship from Bengala, euery yere laden with fine cloth of bombast of al soꝝts which arriue in the harbour of Pegu, when y ship y commeth from S. Tome departeth the harbour where these two ships arriue, is called Cosmin, fro Malaca to Martauan, which is a part in Pagu, there commeth many small ships, & great, laden with peper, Sadolo, Pocellam of Chin, Camsoza, Brunco, & other merchadice. The ships y come from Meca, enter into the port of Pagu & Cirion, & those ships bring cloth of Woll, Scarlets, Veluets, Opium, and Chickenes: by the which they lose, and they bring them because they haue no other thing that is good for Pegu: but they esteeme not the losse of them, for that they make such greate gaine of their commodities that they carie from thence out of that kingdome, also the King of Ass his Shippes come thether into the same port laden with Peper, from the coast of Saint Tome of Bengala out of the Sea of Bara to Pegu are thre hundred miles, and they goe it by the Riner in fouze dayes, with the encreasing Water, or with the floud to a Citie called Cosmin, and there they discharge their ships

Commodities brought into Pegu.

The Chickens are peeces of Golde worth sterling 7. shillings.

A late Voyage

The Custome
house of Pegu
is in y^e Kinges
house.

Great rigour
for the stea-
ling of Cust-
omes.

Jewells paye
custome.

In those Cen-
tries there is
another inner
lodging, but
euery man
that trauellet
must hier his
house, and
bring his ne-
cessaries with
him.

Description of
the fruitfull-
nes of that
soyle.

Whether the customers of Pegu come to take the note and marks of all the goods of euery man, and take charge of the goods on them, and conuey it to Pegu, into the Kinges house wherein they make the custome of the merchandize when the customers haue taken the charge of the goods and put it into barkes, the Ketto of the citie giveth licence to the merchant to take barke, and goe vp to Pegu with their merchandize, and so thre or foure of them take a barke and goe vp to Pegu in company. God deliuer euery man that hee giue not a wrong note, and entrie or thinke to steale any custome, for if they doe, for the least trifle that is, he is vtterly vndone, for the King doth take it for a most great affront to be deceiued of his custome, and therfore they make diligent searches, thre times at the lading and unlading of the goods and at the taking of them a land. In Pegu this search they make when they go out of the ship for Diamonds, Pearles, and fine cloth which taketh little rone: for because that all the Jewells that come into Pegu, and are not founde of that countrie: pay custome, but Rubies, Safyres, and Sppnelles, pay no custome in: nor out, because they are founde growing in that countrie. I haue spoken befoze, how that all Merchantes that meane to go thowow the Indies, must carie all manner houshoulde stuffe with them, which are necessarie for a house, because that there is not any lodging nor Innes nor hostes, nor chamber rone in that Countrie, but the first thing a man doth when hee commeth to anie Citie is to hier a house, either by the yere or by the moneth, or as he meanes to stay in those partes.

In Pegu their order is to hier their houses for sixe moneths. Nowe from Cosmin to the Citie of Pegu, they goe in sixe howers with the flood, and if it be ebbing Water, then they make fast their boate to the Riuer side, and there tarrie untill the Water slowe againe. It is a verie commodious and pleasant voyage, hauing on both sides of the riuers manie great villages, which they call Cities: in the which Vennes, Pygions, Egges, Milke, ryce, and other things bee verie good cheape. It is all plaine, and a godly Countrey,
and

and in eight dayes you may make your boyage up to Mac-
 coo, distant from Pegu twelue myles, and there they dis-
 charge their goddes, and lade it in Carts or Waynes drawn
 with Oxen, and the merchautes is caried in a closet which
 they call Delinge, in the which a man shall bee verie
 well accommodated, with Cushions vnder his head, and co-
 uered for the defence of the Sunne and raine, and there he
 may sleepe if he haue will therunto: and his souldiers
 carie him roming alway, changing two at one time and two
 at another. The custome of Pegu and fraight thether may a-
 mount vnto twentie or twenty two per cento, and 23. accor-
 ding as he hath more or lesse stolen from him, that day they
 custome the goods. It is requisite that a man haue his eyes
 watchfull, and to be carefull, and to haue manie friendes,
 for when they custome in the great hall of the King, there
 cometh manie Gentlemen accompanied with a number
 of their slaues, and these gentlemē haue no shame that their
 slaues rob straungers: whether it be cloth in the wing of it or
 any other thing: they laugh at it. And although the mer-
 chantes helpe one another to keep, watch, and looke to their
 goddes, they cannot looke to that so narrowly but one or other
 will rob something, either more or lesse, according as their
 Merchandise is more or lesse: and yet in this day there is a
 worse thing then this, although you haue set so manie eyes
 to looke there for your benefite, that you escape vnrobbed of
 the slaues, a man cannot choose but that he must be robbed
 of the officers of the custome house. For paying the custome
 with the same goods often times they take the best that you
 haue, and not by rate of euerie sort as they ought to doe,
 by which meanes a man payeth more then his duety, at
 length when you haue dispatched the goddes out of the cus-
 tome house, in this order the Merchant causeth them to
 bee caried to his house, and may doe with them at his plea-
 sure.

Deling is a
 small litter
 caried with
 men as is
 aforesaide.

Most vile fil-
 ching of
 goods.

Pay custome
 of the same
 goods.

There is in Pegu eight Brokers of the Kings, which are
 called Tareghe, who are bounde to sell all the merchandize
 to come to Pegu, at the common or the cozent price, then

Tareghe are
 names of the
 brookes.

A late Voyage

The brokers
are lowed to
make good al
the debts to
the merchant.

A law for
banckrouters.

Every man
may stampe
what mony
he will.

Buy Golde &
siluer with
copper and
leade.

The order of
their monye.

if the merchants will sell their goodes at that price: they sell it away, and the Brokers haue two in y^e hundreth of euerie sort of Merchandise, and they are bounde to make good the debtes of that goodes, because it is solde by their handes o^r meanes, and on their wo^rdes, and oftentimes the merchant knoweth not to whome he giueth his goodes, yet hee cannot lose any thing thereby, fo^r that the broker is bounde in any wise to pay him, and if the merchant sell his goodes without the consent of the broker: yet neuerthelesse he must pay him two percento, and be in daunger of his mony, but this is verie seldome seene, because the Wife, Children, and Slaues of the debto^r are bounde to the credito^r, and when his time is expired and paiement not made, the credito^r may take the debtor and carie him home to his house, and shut him vp in a Magazen, whereby presently he hath his monie, and not beeing able to pay the credito^r, hee may take the wife, children, and slaues of the debto^r, and sell them, fo^r so is the law of that kingdome. The co^rant mony that is in this citie, and throughout all this kingdome is called Gansa o^r Ganza which is made of Copper and Leade: It is not the monie of the king, but euerie man may stampe it that will, because it hath his iust partition o^r valure: but they make many of them false by putting ouermuch leade into them, and those will not passe, neither will any take them. With this money Ganza, you may buy Golde o^r Siluer, Rubies and Huske, and other thinges. Fo^r there is no other mony co^rant amongst them. And Golde, Siluer, and other Merchandise, is one time dearer then another, as all other things bee.

This Ganza goeth by weight of Byze, and this name of Byza goeth fo^r the account of the waight, and commonly a Byza of a Ganza is wo^rth (after our account) halfe a ducket, little mo^re o^r lesse: and according as Golde and Siluer is mo^re o^r lesse in price, but the Byza neuer changeth, euerie Byza maketh a hundreth Ganza of waight, & so the number of the mony is Byza. They that goe to Pegu to buy Jewels, and if he will doe well: it behoueth him to bee a whole y^eare there.

there to doe his businesse, if he will doe it well. For if so bee that hee would returne with the Ship he came in, he cannot doe anie thing well, for the bzenity of the time, because that when they custome their goodes in Pegu: that come from S. Tome in their Shippes: it is as it were about the natiuitie, and when they haue customed their goods, then they must sell it for credite, for a moneth or two: and then at the beginning of March the Shippes depart. The Merchants that come from S. Tome, take for the payment of their goods, gold, and siluer, which is neuer wanting there. And 8. or 10. daies before their departure, they are all satisfied: also they may haue Rubies in payment, but they make no account of them & they that will winter there for another yeere, it is needefull that they be aduertized, that in the sale of their goodes, that they specify in their bargain, the term of two or three moths payment, and y^e their payment shal be in so many Ganza, and neither golde nor siluer, because that with the Ganza they may buy and sell euerie thing with great aduantage. And howe needefull it is to be aduertized, that when they will recover their payments: in what order they shall receiue their Ganza, because hee that is not practicke may doe him selfe great wrong in the waight of the Ganza, as also in the falsenesse of them, in the waight hee may bee greatly deceiued, because that from place to place, it doth rise and fall greatly: and therefore when any man will receiue money or make payment, hee must take a publique wayer of money: a day or two before hee goe about his businesse, and giue him in payment for his labour, two Byza a moneth, and for this hee is bounde to make good all your money heerby: and to maintaine it for good, for that hee receiueth it and seales the bagges with his Seale: and when hee hath receiued any store, there hee causeth it to bee brought into the Magasea of the Merchant, that is the owner of it.

How a man
may despoise
him selfe for
the trade in
Pegu.

Good instru-
tions,

That money is verie waightie, for forty Byza is a great Porters burden, and also where the Merchant hath any paymente to bee made for those goodes, whiche hee buyeth: the Comon wayer of money that receiueth his

A late Voyage

The merchant
dise that goe
out of Pegu.

Idoll houses
what fashion
they are of.

Idoll houses
couered with
Golde.

mony must make the payment thereof. So that by this means, the Merchant with the charges of two Wyres a moneth, receiueth and payeth out his monie without losse or trouble. Those merchandise that goe out of the Pegu are these, as Gold, Silver, Rubies, Sapphyres, Spynelles, great stoze of Beniamen, long Peper, Leade, Lacca, Myce, Wine, some Sugar, yet there might be great stoze of Sugar made in the Cuntry, for that they haue abundance of Canes, but they giue them to Eliphants to eat, and the people consume great stoze of them for fode, and many moze doe they consume in vaine things as these. In that kingdome they spend many of these Sugar canes in making of houses and tents which they call Varcly for their Idoles, which they call Pagody, whereof there is great abundance, great & small, and these houses are made in forme to little hilles, like to Sugar loanes or to Welles, and some of these houses are as high as a reasonable steple, at the fote they are verie large, that some of them bee in circuit a quarter of a mile, the said houses within are full of earth, and walled round about with bricke and dirt in stead of lyme, and without forme, from the top to the foot they make a couering for them with Sugar Canes, and plaistered with lyme all ouer, for otherwise they woulde be spoyled, by the great abundance of rain that falleth in those Countreyes, also they consume about these verely or Idoll houses great stoze of lease Golde, for that they ouerlay al the toppes of the houses with gold, and some of them is couered with Golde from the toppe to the fote. In couering whereof there is great stoze of Gold spent, for that euerie ten peeres they new ouerlay them with gold, from the top to fote, so that with this vanitie they spende great aboundaunce of gold. For euerie ten peeres the raime doth consume the Golde from these houses. And by this meanes they make Gold dearer in Pegu then it woulde bee, if they consumed not so much in this vanitie. Also it is a thing to be noted in the buying of Jewels in Pegu, for he that hath no knowledge shall haue as good Jewels, and as good cheap as he that hath beene prattized there a long time, which is a
god

god order, which is this. There is in Pegu fowze men of good reputatiō, which are called Tareghe, or brokers of Jewels. These fowze men haue all the Jewels, or Rubies in their handes, and the Merchant that will buy, commeth to one of these Tareghe and telleth him, that he hath so much money to imploy in Rubies. For through the handes of these fowze men passeth all the Rubies: for they haue such quantity, that they knowe not what to doe with them, but sell them at a moste vile and base price. When the Merchant hath broke his minde to on of these Brokers or Tareghe, they carie him hōe to one of their Shops, although he haue no knowledge in Jewels: and when the Jewellers perceiue that hee will employ a good rounde summe, they will make bargaine, and if not, they let him alone. The vse generally of this Citie, is this: y when any Merchant hath brought any great quantity of Rubies, and haue agreed for them, the Merchant carieth them home to his house, let them bee of what valure they wil, he shal haue space to loke on them and reloke them two or thre dayes: and if hee haue no knowledge in them, he shal alwayes haue many Merchants in that City that hath very good knowledge in Jewels: with whome hee may alwayes conferre and take counsell with them, and shewe them vnto whome he will, and if he finde that hee hath not employed his money well, he may returne his Jewelles backe to them whome hee had them of, without any losse at all. Which thing is such a shame to the Tareghe to haue his Jewels returne, that he had rather to beare a blowe on the face then that it shoulde be thought that he shoulde sell them so deere to haue them returned. For these men haue alwayes great care that they make good employmentes, especially to those that haue no knowledge. This they doe, because they woulde not lose their credite: and when those Merchantes that haue knowledge in Jewelles buy any, if they buy them deere it is there owne faults and not the Brokers: yet it is good to haue knowledge in Jewelles, by reason that he may somewhat ease the price. There is also a verie good order for which they haue in buying of Jewelles: which is this, there

An honest
care of hea-
then people.

A late Voyage

Bargaines
made with the
nipping of
Fingers vn-
der a cloth.

The Authors
desire to see
his Cantry.

This Touffon
is an extraor-
dinary storme
at Sea.

Touffon com-
meth but eue-
ry 10. or 12.
yeeres.

is many merchants that standeth by at the making of the bargain, and because they shall not vnderstande howe the Jewels be solde: The Broker and the Merchants haue their handes vnder a cloth, and by touching of fingers and nipping the ioynts they knowe what is done, what is bidden, and what is asked. So that the standers by know not what is demanded for them, although it be for a thousand or ten thousand Duckets. For euerie ioynt and euerie finger hath his signification. For if the Merchants that stand by, should vnderstand the bargain: it woulde breed great controuersie amongst them, and at my beeing in Pegu in the moneth of August, in Anno 69. and hauing gotten well by my endeuor, I was desirous to see mine owne Countrey, and I thought it good to goe by the way of Saint Tome, but then I should tarrie vntill March.

In which iourney I was counselled, yea, and fullie resolved to goe by the way of Bangala, with a Shippe there ready to depart for that voyage. And when wee were departed from Pegu to Chitigan, a greate harbour or port, from whence there goeth small Shippes to Cochin, before the flote departe for Portugall, in which Shippes I was fully determined, to goe to Lyshborn, & so to Venice. When I had thus resouled my selfe, I went aboard of the Shippe of Bengala, at which time it was the yeere of Touffon, and to vnderstand what this Touffon is: vnderstand, that in the Indies often times, there is not stormes as is in other countries, but euerie ten or twelue yeeres, there is such tempests and stormes, that it is a thing incredible, but to those that haue seene it, neither doe they knowe certaine what yeere it will come.

Unfortunate are they that are at Sea in that yeere, and time of Touffon, because few there are that escape that daunger. In this yeere it was our chance to bee at Sea with the like storme, but it happened well vnto vs, for that our Shippe was newly ouer-plancked, and had not any thing in her saue victuall and ballastes, Silver and Golde, whiche from Pegu they carrie to Bengala, and no other kinde of
Mer.

Perchandise. This Toulson oꝝ cruell storme endured thꝛee dayes and thꝛee nightes, In which time it caried away our sayles, yardes, and Rother, and because the Shippe laboured in the Sea, we cut our mast ouer boꝝd: which when we had done: she laboured a greate deale moꝝe then befoꝛe, foꝛ when our Mast was gone, the Shippe laboured woꝛse then befoꝛe, in such wise, that the Shippe was almoste full with Water that came in ouer the highest: and so went downe, and foꝛ the space of thꝛee dayes and thꝛee nightes, firtie men did nothing but bale out Water out of her in this wise, twentie men in one place and twentie men in another place, and twentie in another place: and foꝛ all this storme, the Shippe was so good, that she toke not one iot of Water a lowe thꝛough the sides, but all ranne downe thꝛough the hatches, that those firtie men did nothing but cast the Sea into the Sea. And thus dꝛiving two and fro as the winde and Sea would, we were dꝛiven in a darke night about fowꝛe of the clocke and cast on a Sholde, yet when it was day: we could neither see land on one side noꝛ other, & knew not where wee were. And as it pleased the deuine power, there came a great waue of the Sea, and so dꝛiue vs beyond the Shold. And when we felt the Ship aslope, wee rose vp as men reuiued, because the Sea was calme and smoth water, and then sounding we found twelue fadome Water, and within a while after we had but fīre fadome, and then presently, we came to anckoꝝ with a small anckoꝝ that was left vs with the sterne, foꝛ all our other were lost in y^e storme, & by and by the Shippe was a ground and stroke, and then we did prop her that shee shoulde not ouerthrowe.

A heauy case.

A manifest token of the ebbing and flowing in those Countries.

When it was day: the ship was all a dꝛye, and found the Shippe a good mile from the sea on dꝛye Lande. This Toulson being ended, we discouered an Ilande not farre from vs, and we went from the ship on the Sandes to see what Ilande it was: and we founde it a place inhabited, and to my iudgement, the firtlest Ilande in all the Worlde, the which is deuided into two pars by a chanel which passeth between it, wth great trouble we brought our ship into y^e chanel

This Iland is called Sondyua.

A late Voyage

Victualles
good cheape.

Sondiu is
the fruitfull
left Cuntry in
all the world.

which parteth the Ilande with a flowing Water, and there we determined to stay fortie dayes to refresh vs, and when the people of y^e Iland saw the Ship, and that we were coming a lande: presently they made a place of Bazar or a market: with Shops right ouer against the Ship with all manner of prouision of victualles to eat, which they brought downe in great abundance, and solde it so good cheape, that we were amazed at the cheapenesse thereof. I bought many salted kine there for the prouision of the Ship: for halfe a Larine a peece, which Larine may be twelue shillings six pence, and verie good and fat: and so wye wilde hogges ready dressed for a Larine, a great fat henne for a Wyse a peece, which is at the most a pennie: and the people tolde vs that we were deceiued the halfe of our monie, because we bought thinges so deere. Also a sacke of fine Ryce for a thing of nothing, and consequently all other thinges for humaine sustenance, were in such abundance, that it is a thing incredible but to them that haue sene it. This Ilande is called Sondiu belonging to the kingdom of Bengala, distant 120 miles from Chirigan, to which place we were bound. The people are Mozes, and the King a verie good man of a Moze king, for if he had bene a Tyrant as others bee, hee might haue robbed vs of all, because the Portugall Captaine of Chirigan was in armes against the Ketur of that place and euerie day there were some slaine, at which newes wee rested there with no small feare keeping good watch & ward abroad euerie night as the vse is, but the gouernour of the Towne did comfort vs, and bad vs that we should feare nothing, but that we should repose our selues securely without any danger, although the Portugalles of Chirigan had slaine the Gouernour of that Citie, and saide that wee were not culpable in that fact, and moze he did vs euerie day what pleasure he coulde, which was a thing contrarie to our iudgements considering that they and the people of Chirigan were both subiectes to one King. We departed from Sondiu, and came to Chirigan the great port of Bengala, at the same time that the Portugalles had made peace and taken

a truce with the gouernours of the Towne, with this condition that the chiefe Captaine of the Portugalles with his Shippes shoulde depart without any lading, for there were then at that time eightene Shippes of Portugalles great and small. This Captaine being a Gentleman and of good courage: Yet for all this, he was contented to depart to his greate hindzance, rather then hee woulde seeke to hinder so manye of his frendes as were there, as also because the time of the yere was spent to goe to the Indies. The night befoze he departed, euerie Shippe that had any lading in them put it a boorde of the Captaine to helpe to ease his charge and to recompence his courtesies. In this time there came a Messenger from the King of Rachim to this Portugall Captaine, who saide in the behalfe of his King, that hee had heard of the courage and valure of him, desiring him gentlie that he woulde vouchsafe to come with this Shippe into his port, and comming thither hee shoulde bee verie well entreated. This Portugall went thether and verie well satisfied of this King.

Chitigan is a port in Bengala, where the Portingalles goe with their ships.

The King of Rachim neigbout to Bengala.

This King of Rachim hath his seate in the middle coast betweene Bengala and Pegu, and the greatest enemy hee hath is the King of Pegu: which King of Pegu imagineth night and day, to make this King of Rachim his subiect, but by no meanes he is able to do it: because the King of Pegu, hath no power nor armie by sea. And this King of Rachim may arme two hundzeth Galleyes or Fusts by Sea, and by Lande he hath certaine muses with the which when the king of Pegu pretendeth any harme towarde him, hee may at his pleasure drowne a great part of his Countrey. So that by this meanes he cutteth off the way that the King of Pegu shoulde come with his power to hurt him. From y great port of Chitigan they carie for the Indies great store of ryce, verie great quantitie of Bombast cloth of euerie sorte, Sugar, Cozne and Honey, with other merchandise. And by reason that Marres was in Chitigan, the Portugall Shippes tarried there so late, that they ariued not at Cochin so soone as they were wont to doe other yeaeres.

The force of the King of Rachim.

The commodities that goe from Chitigan to the Indies.

A late Voyage

The Portin-
gall ships de-
part toward
Portingall
out of the har-
bor of Co-
chine.

Goa was be-
sieged.

A Chicken or
a Henne cost
6. shillings

Opium a good
Commoditye
in Pegu.

For which cause the flæte that was at Cochin was de-
parted for Portugalle before they arrived there, and I be-
ing in one of the small Shippes before the flæte, in discou-
ring of Cochin, wee also discovered the last Shippes of the
flæte that went from Cochin to Portugall, where thee
made saile, for which I was meruelouslie discomforted, be-
cause that all the yeere following there was no goinge for
Portugalles, and when wee arrived at Cochin I was fully
determined to goe for Venice by the way of Ormus, and
at that time the Citie of Goa was besieged by the people of
Dialcan, but the Citizens forced not this assault, because
they supposed that it would not continue long. For all
this: I imbarcked my selfe in a Gallie, that wente for Goa,
and there to Ship my selfe for Ormus, but when we came
to Goa, the viceroy would not suffer any Portugall to de-
part, by reason of the Warres. And being in Goa but a
small time, I fell sicke of an infirmities that helde mee some
moneths: which with Physicke and diet cost mee eight hun-
dred Duckets, and there I was constrained to sell a small
quantitie of Rubies to sustaine my need, and I solde that for
five hundred Duckets, that was worth a thousande, and
when I began to wære well of my disease: I had but litle
of that monie left, euerie thing was so scarce. For euerie
Chicken (and yet not good) cost mee seven or eight lyvers,
which is six shillings or six shillings eight pence, beside this
great charges, the Apothecaries with their medicines was
no small charge to mee. At the end of six moneths, they rai-
sed the sledge, then I began to worke, for Jewels were risen
in their prices: for, whereas before I solde a fewe of refused
Rubies: I determined to sell the rest of all my Jewelles that
I had there, and to make an other voyage to Pegu. And for
this cause, for that at my departure from Pegu, Opium was
in great request, then I went to Cambaya to imploy a good
rounde summe of money in Opium, and there I bought
sixtie percells of Opyum, which cost me two thousand and
a hundred Duckets, euerie Ducket at some shillings two
pence, and more I bought three bales of Bombast cloth,
which

which cost mee eight hundred Ducketts, which was a good commoditie for Pegu: when I had boughte these thinges: the viceroy commanded that the custome of the opium should be paid in Goa, and paying custome there they might carie it whether they would. I shipped my 3 bales of cloth at Chiale in a ship that we wente for Cochin, and I wente to Goa to pay to the aforesaid custome for my Opium, and from Goa I departed to Cochin in a ship that was for the voyage of Pegu, and went to winter then at S. Tomes, when I came to Cochin, I vnderstoode that the ship that had my 3. bales of cloth was cast away and lost, so y^e I lost my 800 Seraffines of ducketts, and departing from Cochin to go from S. Tome: I in calling about for the Ilande of Zeiland the Pilote was deceiued, for that the cape of the Iland of Zeyland, lieth far out into the sea, and the Pilot thinking that he might haue passed hard aboard the cape: and paying remour in the night: when it was morning we were farre within the cape, and past all remedy to goe out, by reason the windes blew so fearcely against vs. So that by this meanes wee lost our voyage for that yere, and we went to Manar with the ship to winter there, the ship hauing lost her masttes, and with great diligence we hardly saved her wth great losses to the captaine of the ship, because hee was forced to fraight another ship in S. Tomes from Pegu with great losses & interest, & I with my friends agreed together in Manar to take a bark to cary vs to S. Tomes, which thing, we did wth al the rest of the merchants, & arriuing at S. Tomes I had newes through of by the way of Bengala y^e in Pegu: Opium was verie dear, & I knew that in S. Tome there was no Opium but mine to go from Pegu that yeeere, so that I was holden of all the Merchantes there: to be verie rich, and so it would approued, if my aduerse fortunes had not beene contrarie to my hope, which was this. At that time there went a great shippe from Cambaya, to the King of Assi, with great quantitie of Opium, and there to lade Deper: in which voyage there came such a storme, that the ship was forced with wether to go round 800 miles, & by this means came to Pegu, whereas they

A reconing
before the
hoste.

A late Voyage

arriued a day befoze me, so that Opion which was befoze verie deare was now at a base price: so that which was solde for fiftie Bizze befoze, was solde for two Bizze and halfe, there was such quantitie came in that Ship, so that I was gladde to stay two yeeres in Pegu vnlesse I would haue giuen away my commoditie: and at the ende of two yeeres I made of my 2100 Duckets which I bestowed in Cambaya, I made but a thousand Duckets. Then I departed againe from Pegu to goe for the Indies and for Ormus with greate quantitie of Lacca, and from Ormus I returned into the Indies for Chiall, and from Chiall to Cochin, and from Cochin to Pegu, Once more I lost occasion to make mee rich, for wheras I might haue brought good store of Opion againe I brought but a little, being fearefull of my other voyage befoze, In this small quantitie I made good profite. And now againe I determined to goe from my Countrey, and departing from Pegu, I tarried and wintered in Cochin, and then I left the Indies and came for Ormus.

I thinke it verie necessarie befoze I ende my voyage, to reason somewhat, and to shew what fruits the Indies doth yelde and bring forth. First, in the Indies and other East partes of India, there is Peper and Ginger, which groweth in all partes of India. And in some partes of the Indies, the greatest quantities of Peper groweth in amongst wilde bushes, without any manner of labour: sauing, that when it is ripe, they goe and gather it. The tree that the Peper groweth on, is like to our Iuie, which runneth vp to the toppes of trees wheresoever, and if it should not take hold of some tree, it would ly flat and rotte on the ground. This Peper tree hath his flower and berry, like in all partes to our Iuie berry, and those berryes be graynes in Peper: so that when they gather them they bee greene, and then they lay them in the Sunne, and they become blacke.

The Ginger groweth in this wise, the Land is tilled and sown, and the herbe is like to Banyan, and the roote is the Ginger. These two spices growe in diuers places.

The Cloues came all from the Moluches, which Moluches are

Pepper tree.

Ginger.

Cloues.

are two Ilands, not verie great, and the tree that they grow on is like to our Lawrell tree.

The Nutmegs and Maces, which growe both together, are brought from the Iland of Banda, whose tree is like to our Walnut tree, but not so big.

Nutmegs and
Maces.

All the good white Sandolo is brought from the Iland of Timor, Cantora, being compound commeth all from China, and al that which groweth in canes commeth from Bruneo, and I think that this Canfora cometh not into these partes for that in India they consume great store, and that is very deare.

White Sando
lo.
Canfora.

The good Lignum aleos commeth from Chochinchina.

Lignū Aloes.
Beniamin.
Long Pepper.

The Beniamen commeth from the kingdome of Assi and Sion.

Long Peper groweth in Bengala, Pegu and Giaua.

Muske commeth from Tartaria, which they make in this order, as by good information I haue been told, there is a certain beast in Tartaria, which is wild as big as a wolfe, which beast they take aliue, & beat him to death with small stauces that his blood may be spread throught his whole bodie. then they cut it in peeces, and take out all the bones, and beat the flesh with the bloud in a morter verie small, and drie it, and make purses to put it in of the Skinne, and these bee the coddies of muske.

This Muske
the Iewes doe
counterfeite
and open the
Cods and take
out halfe
the good
muske and
take and beat
the flesh of an
asse and put
that in the
room of it.
Amber.

Truely I knowe not whereof the Amber is made, and there is diuers opinions of it, but this is most certaine, it is cast out of the Sea, and throwne a land and found vpon the sea banckes.

The Rubies, Sapphires, and the Spynelly, they be gotten in the kingdome of Pegu. The Diamandes they come from diuers places: and I know but thre of the. That sort of Diamands, that is called Chiappe, they come from Bezeneger. Those that bee pointed naturally come from the land of Dely, and from Iaua, but the Diamonds of Iaua are more waightie then the other. I coulde neuer vnderstand from whence they that are called Balasy come.

Rubies, Sa
phires, and
Spinelly.

Pearles, they fish them in diuers places, as befoze in this

Pearls.

A late Voyage

booke is shewne.

Spodiom.

On the coaste
of Melindy in
Ethiopia, in
the land of
Caseraria the
great trade
that the Por-
tugalls haue.

Buying and
selling with
out woorde
one to ano-
thers.

Golden trades
that the Por-
tugalls haue.

From Cambaza, as the Spodiom coniealeth in certaine canes: I founde manye of them in Pegu, when I made my house there, because that (as I haue saide before) they make their houses there of women Canes like to mattes. From Chianela they trade alongest the coast of Melyndy in Ethiopia, within the lande of Caseraria, on that coaste are many good harbours kept by the Mozes. Thither the Portugalles bring a kinde of Bombast cloth of a Lowe price, and greatesore of Paternosters or beads, made of paltrie glasse, which they make in Chiawle according to the vse of the Countrey: & from thence they carry Elephants teeth for India Slaues, called Caseri and some Amber and Golde. On this coast the king of Portugall hath his castle called Mozenbich, which is of great importaunce as any castle that he hath in all his Indies vnder his protection, and the captaine of this castle hath certaine voyages to this Caseraria, to which places no merchantes may go, but by the agent of this Captaine, and they vse to goe in small ships, and trade with the Caseraries, and their trade in buying and selling is without any speache one to the other. In this wise the Portugalles bring their goods by litle and litle alongst the sea coast, and lay it down: and so depart, and the Caser merchants come & see y goods, & there they put down as much gold as they think the goods is worth, and so goeth his way and leaueth his gold and the goods together, then commeth the Portugal: and finding the gold to his content, he taketh it and goeth his way into his ship, & then commeth the Caser, and taketh away the goods & carieth it away: and if hee find the golde there still, it is a signe that the Portugalles are not contented, and if the Caser thinke he hath put to little: he addeth more, as he thinketh the thing is worth, and the Portugalles must not stand with them to strickt, for if they doe: then they will haue no more trade with them, for they disdain to be refused, when they think that they haue offered ynough. for they be a peeuish people, and haue dealt so of a long time, & by this trade the Portugals change their commodities into gold, and carry it

it to the Castle of Mozonbich, which is an Island not farre distant frō the firm land of Caferaria on the coast of Ethiopia & distant from y^e India 2800 miles. Now to return to my voiage, whē I came to Ornus, I found ther *M^r. Francis Berettine* of Venice, & wee fraighted a barke together to go for Basora for 70 duckets, & with vs there went other merchāts, which did ease our freight, & very cōmodiouse we came to Balzora & ther we staid 40 days for prouiding a Carauan of barks to go to Babylō, because they vse not to go 2 or 3 barks at once but 25 or 30, because in y^e night they cānot go, but must make the fast to y^e banks of the riuer, & then we must make a very good & strong gard, & to be wel prouided of armoz, for respect & safegard of our goods, because y^e number of theues is great y^e come to spoil & rob y^e merchants, & when we depart frō Babylon we go a litle with our sail & the voiage is 38 or 40 days long, but we were 50 dayes on it, when we came to Babylon we staid ther 4 months, until the Carauan was ready to go ouer the wilbernes, or desert for Alepo, in this citie we were 6. merchants y^e accompanied together, 5 Venecians & a Portugall whose names were as foloweth, *Messez Florinalado* one of his kinsmen *Meler Andrea depolo*, the Portugall and *M. Frances berettin* and I, & so we furnished our selues with victuals & beanes for our horses for 40 days, we bought horses and Hewles, for that they be verie good cheape there, I my self bought a horse there for 11 akens, and solde him after in Lepo for 30 duckets. Also wee bought a Teant which did vs verie great pleasure: we had also amongst vs 32 Camels laden wth merchandise: for the which we paide 2 duckets for euery camels lading, & for euery ten camels they made 11, for so is ther vse & custom. We take also with vs 3 men to serue vs in the voiage which are used to go in those voiajes for 5. *Ed.* a man, & bound to serue vs to Alepo: so y^e we passed very wel without any trouble when the camels cal down to rest, our paviliō was the first that was erected, the Carauan maketh but small iournies about 20 miles a day, & they set forth wards euery morning before day 2 houres, & about 2 in y^e after noon they sit down, we had great good hap in our voyage

An order how
to prouide to
goe ouer the
Desart from
Babilon to
Alepo.

A late Voyage

for that it rained. For which cause we neuer wanted water, but euerie daye founde good Water, so that we coulde not take anie hurt for want of Water. Yet we carried a Camel laden allwayes with water y^e for euerie good respect y^e might chance in the desert, so that wee had no want neither of one thing, no: other that was to be had in the countrie. For wee came verie well furnished of euerie thing, and euerie day we ate fresh mutton, because there came many Shepheards with vs with their flocks, who kept those Sheepe that wee bought in Babylon, and euerie merchant marked his sheepe with his owne marke, and we gaue the Shepherds a *Maide*, which is two pence of our money, for the keeping and feeding our Sheepe on the way, and for killing of them. And beside the *Mayden*, they haue the heads, the *Skinner*, and the *intralles* of euerie Sheepe they kill. We sir bought twentie sheep, and when we came to Alepo we had seuen aliue of them, and in the Carauan they vse this order: that the merchants doe lend flesh one to another, because, they will not carie rawe flesh with them, but accomodate one another by lending one one day, and another another day.

36 daies iour
ny ouer the
Wilderne.

From Babylon to Alepo is fortye dayes iourney of the which they make thirtie sixe dayes, ouer the *Wildernes*, in which thirtie sixe dayes: they neither see house, trees, no: people, that inhabit it: but all onely plaine, and no signe of any way in the world. The *Pilots* they go before, and the Carauan foloweth after. And when they sit downe all the Carauan vnloadeth, and sitteth downe, for they know the *stations*, where the *walles* are. I say in thirtie sixe dayes we passe ouer the *wildernes*. For when wee depart from Babylon two dayes wee passe by villages inhabited untill we haue passed the river *Euphrates*. And then within two dayes of Alepo wee haue villages inhabited. In this Carauan there goeth alway a *Captaine* that doth *Iustice* vnto all men: and euerie night they keepe watch about the Carauan, and comming to Alepo, we went to *Trypolie*, whereas *M. Florin*, *M. Andreapolo*, and I, with a frier went and hired a barke, to go with vs to *Ierusalem*, departing from *Tri-*
poly

An order how
to prouide for
the going to
Ierusalem.

poly, we arriued at Zaffo: from which place in a day and half we went to Ierusalem, and wee gaue order to our barke to tarie for vs untill our returne. We stayed in Ierusalem foure teene dayes, to visite those holy places: from whence wee returned to Zaffo, and from Zaffo to Tripoly, and there wee shipped our selues in a Shippe of Venice called the Bagazzana: And by the helpe of the deuine power, wee arriued safely in Venice the fift of Nouember, 1581. If there bee any that hath any desire to go into those parts of India, let him not be astonied, at the troubles that I haue passed: because I was imbaratsed in many things: for that I went verie poore from Venice wth 1200. Duckets, imployed in merchandice, and when I came to Tripoly, I fell sicke in the house of M. Regaly Oratio, and this man sent alwaye my goods with a smal Carauan, that went from Tripoly to Alepo and the Carauan was robbd, and all my goods lost sauing foure chests of glasses: which cost me 200 Duckets, of which glasses, I founde many broken: because the thænes thinking it had bene o^r ther Merchandize: they brake them vp, and seeing they were glasses they let them all alone. And with this onely capitall, I aduentured to goe into the Indies: And thus with change and rechaunge, and by diligence in my voyage, God did blesse and helpe me: so that I got a good stocke, I will not be b^umindfull to put them in remēbrance, that haue a desire to goe into those partes, howe they shall keepe their goods, and giue it to their heires, in the time of their death, and which shall be done verie securely, in all the Cities that the Portugallies haue in the Indies, there is a house called the schole of Sancta misericordia comissaria: which with leauing an almes there to them for their paines, to take a coppie of your Will and Testament, which you must alwaies carrie about you and chæfely when you goe into the Indies. In the Countrie of the Portugals and Gentiles, which in those voyages alwayes, there goeth a Captaine to administer Iustice to all Christians of the Portugallies, Also this Captaine hath authoritie to recouer the goods of those Merchantes that by chaunce dieth in those voyages, and they that haue not made

Counsell of
the author.

A very good
order that
they haue in
those Cuntries for the re
couering of
the Goods of
the dead.

A late Voyage

Those Merchants that
dieth in Pegu
lose the one
third of their
goods to the
King.

Order of apparel
in Pegu.

their Wills and registred them in the aforesaide scholes, the Captaines will consume their goods in such wise, that little or nothing will be left for his heires and friends. Also ther goeth in these same vilages: some merchantes that are commissaries of y^e schoole of Sancta misericordia, that if any merchantes dye and haue his will made, and that hee hath giuen order that the Schoole of myser shall haue his goods: and to sell them, and then to send the money by exchange to the schoole of Misericordia in Luthborne, with that coppie of his testamente, then from Luthborne they giue intelligence thereof, into what part of Christendome soeuer it bee, and the heirs of such a one comming thither, with testimoniall that they be heires, they shall receiue there the valure of his goods: in such wise that they shall not lose any thing, but those that dieth in the kingdom of Pegu loseth the third parte of their goods by ancient custome of the Countrey, that if any Christian dieth in the kingdom of Pegu the king and his officers rest heires of a third of his goods, and there hath neuer bene any deceite or fraude vsed in this matter. I haue knowne many rich men that haue dwelled in Pegu, and in their age they haue desired to goe into their own countrie to die there, and haue departed with all the goods and substance without let or trouble.

In Pegu the fashion of there apparell is all one, as well the noble man, as the simple: the onely difference is in the finest of the cloth, which is cloth of Bombast one finer then another, and they weare their apparell in this wise: first, a white bombast cloth which serueth for a shirt, then they gird another painted bombast cloth of sixteen braces, which they binde vp betwixt their legges, and on their heades they there weare a small tock of three braces, made in guise of a myter, and some goeth without tocks, and carie (as it were) a hime on their heades, which doth not passe the lower part of his eare, when it is lifted vp: they goe all bare footed, but the noble men neuer goe on soote, but are caried by men in a seat, with great reputatio with a hat made of the leaues of a tree to keepe him from the raine and Sunne, or otherwise they

they ride on horseback with their feet bare in the stypps, all
sortes of Women whatsoever they be: weare a smocke
downe to the girdle and from the girdle downwards to the
foote they weare a cloth of thre byases, open befoze: so strait
that they cannot goe, but they must shewe their secreete as
it were aloft, and in their going they saue to hide it with
their hande, but they cannot by reason of the straightnesse of
their cloth. They say that this vse was inuented by a quene
to be an occasion the sight thereof might remooue from men
the vices against nature, which they are greatly giuen vn-
to: which sight shuld cause them to regard women the more
also the Women goe bare footed, their armes laden with
hoopes of golde and iewels. And their fingers full of preti-
ous rings with their haire rolled vp about their heads. Ma-
ny of them weare a cloth about their shoulders in steade of
a clocke. Now to finish y^e which I haue begun to write, I say
that those partes of the Indies is verie good, because that a
man y^e hath little: shall make a great deale therof, alwaies
they must gouerne themselves that they be taken for honest
men, for why? to such there shall neuer want help to do wel,

The order of
the womens
aparell in
Pegu.

An admoniti-
on of the Au-
thor.

but he that is vicious, let him carrie at home and
not go thither, because he shall alwayes
bee a begger, and dye a poore
man.

FINIS.

This is the end of the Voyage and
Travaile of M: Cesar Frederick

Sam: Packwood

H